

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

Vol III No 162

20 August 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Defense Minister Interviewed on Arms Talks	AA 1
Soltan Comments on U.S. Nuclear War Directive	AA 2
Bogachev on U.S. Renouncing of Arms Talks	AA 3
U.S. Words Do Not Match Deeds in Arms Race	AA 4
[Anichkin]	
Western Proposals Complicate MBFR Negotiations	AA 5
[NOVOYE VREMYA 20 Aug]	
ZA RUBEZHOM Scores U.S. Test Ban Talks Decision	AA 6
[No 33]	
'Real Reasons' for U.S. ABM Treaty Stand Noted	AA 7
[Vasilyev]	
W. Europeans Protest Deployment of U.S. Missiles	AA 8
[Zubkov]	
U.S. Chemical Weapons Threaten West Europe	AA 9
Viktor Olin Comment	AA 9
FRG Political Parties' Protest	AA 10
'Aggressive' U.S. Navy Buildup Announced	AA 10

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Norway, U.S. To Hold Military Exercises	CC 1
Allies' Military Budgets Displease Weinberger	CC 1
Welding Progress on Gas Pipeline Reported	CC 1
Moscow Assails U.S. 'Secret War' Against OAU [Yordanskiy]	CC 2
EEC Chairman on U.S.-W. European Relations	CC 2
Trade, Unemployment Cited	CC 2
'Acute Differences'	CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Attacks 'Washington's Lies' [Pastukhov, 14 Aug]	A 1
Commentary on U.S. Waging Psychological Warfare	A 3
[Pastukhov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 19 Aug]	
Moscow Views CIA Role in External Broadcasting	A 3

CHINA

U.S. To Supply 60 F-5 Planes to Taiwan	B 1
Fedorov Commentary on U.S.-PRC Communique	B 1
PRC Paper, U.S. Official Cited on Arms Sales	B 2
Details Noted on U.S.-PRC Arms Sales Communique	B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK People's Assembly Delegation Visits USSR	C 1
18 August Arrival	C 1
Initial Activities	C 1
Meeting with Kuznetsov	C 1
Kuznetsov Receives Japanese Official 19 August	C 2
Tokyo's 'Adventurist' Military Policy Examined	C 2
[Bandura in IZVESTIYA 16 Aug]	

SOUTH ASIA

Gandhi: USSR 'Invaluable Partner' in Development	D 1
Further Reportage on DRA Independence Day	D 1
Response to Soviet Greetings	D 1
Soviet-Afghan Friendship	D 1
Achievements of Revolution [Kaverznev]	D 2
Afghan Revolution Not Contrary to Islam	D 2
PDPA Paper Publishes Booklet on Counterrevolution	D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Anniversary of SRV's 'August Revolution' Noted	E 1
--	-----

WESTERN EUROPE

CPSU's Ruben Receives FRG's Horst Ehmke	G 1
IZVESTIYA Analyzes Gibraltar Sovereignty Issue	G 1
[Kovalev, 16 Aug]	
Greek Delegation Visits Sites in Uzbek SSR	G 2
Brezhnev, Belgian King Exchange Messages	G 2
Soviet-Finnish TU Talks End; Communique Issued	G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PLO Evacuation Approved; Lebanon Elections	H 1
Lebanese Agreement [Bogatyrev]	H 1
Details of Plan	H 1
Israel 'Forced To Consent' [Zhudro]	H 2
Israeli Intentions	H 3
Zubkov Comment	H 3
Election Postponement [Bogatyrev]	H 4
Criticism of Election Plans	H 5
UN Considers Lebanon Crisis, Palestinian Issue	H 5
General Assembly Resolution [Vasilets]	H 5
Nonaligned Efforts [Vasilets]	H 6
Arab Leaders' Praise for Soviet Support Cited	H 7
PRAVDA Reports Romanian-Israeli Contacts [17 Aug]	H 8
Koryavin Article on U.S. Mideast Policy	H 8
[IZVESTIYA 18 Aug]	
Lessons of 1953 Coup, Need for Unity in Iran	H 10
PRAVDA Report on 15 Aug Iran-Iraq Fighting	H 10
[17 Aug]	

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Commentary, Report on Seychelles Coup Attempt	J 1
U.S. Link [Kulik]	J 1
Western Secret Agencies' Role	J 1
Report on Doe Visit to U.S., Liberian Economy	J 2
CPSU Delegation Completes Visit to Angola [PRAVDA 17 Aug]	J 3
Moscow Official Describes Projects in Mozambique	J 4
Mozambique's Machel Sends Telegram to Brezhnev	J 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

IZVESTIYA on U.S. Threat to Development	K 1
[19 Aug]	
Caribbean Situation [Silant'ev, 16 Aug]	K 1
Nicaragua Protests U.S. 'Gross Provocation'	K 1
Delegation Meets New Colombian President	K 2
[IZVESTIYA 12 Aug]	

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Shevardnadze Outlines Crimes, Responsibility	R 1
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 10 Aug]	
Kazakhstan Officials Discuss Economic Crimes	R 2
Local Minister in Chuvashskaya ASSR Dismissed	R 2
[PRAVDA 6 Aug]	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Stresses Unified Nature of USSR Economy [16 Aug]	S 1
Briefs: Electrochemical Power Stations; Dirigibles To Be Built;	S 2
Gas Pumping Machine	

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports Additional Figures on Haymaking	T 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN on Fodder Procurement Progress	T 1
[Skorolupov, 13 Aug]	
RSFSR Government Discusses Fodder Problems	T 3
[IZVESTIYA 11 Aug]	
Scientists Develop 'Biomass' Fodder Additive	T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Soyuz T-7 Launched; Crew Begins Research Program	U 1
Eminent Physicist Samuil Kormer Dies Suddenly	U 1
[IZVESTIYA 12 Aug]	
New Ukrainian Geology Minister Appointed	U 1
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 30 Jul]	
LATE REPORT: Soyuz T-7 Prepares To Dock	U 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Air Force Personnel Saluted on Air Fleet Day	V 1
Batekhin Praise	V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Aug]	
Skorikov on 'Defense Might'	V 2
[TRUD 15 Aug]	

DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ARMS TALKS

LD191429 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Follow the answers by USSR Defense Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov to questions by a TASS correspondent:

Question: For more than half a year the Soviet Union and the United States are conducting talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. How are these talks progressing and what could you say about the positions of the sides?

Answer: On agreement between the sides these talks are of a confidential nature and, obviously, making public all that is being done and said at them would not be conducive to their purpose. The Soviet Union seriously takes this arrangement. This, unfortunately, cannot be said of the American side. Recently, there appeared in the Western press, in particular the American and West German press, reports disclosing the content of the talks, and in the process a serious distortion of the Soviet position is made.

I understand the big interest shown by the public in the content of our position at the talks. In Geneva the Soviet Union made proposals providing for the creation of a vast European zone of the reduction and limitation of nuclear arms from the Arctic Ocean to Africa, from the mid-Atlantic to the Urals Mountains. It is proposed to reduce in this zone the existing medium-range nuclear weapons (with a range of 1,000 kilometres and up, but not inter-continental ones) so that after five years of this agreement the USSR and NATO would have not more than 300 units of weapons of this class each. All types of medium-range nuclear weapons would be subject to reduction -- both missiles and planes. It would be prohibited to deploy in the zone nuclear weapons of new types, including, of course, both American "Pershing-2" missiles and cruise missiles.

The Soviet proposals do not provide for any whatsoever commitments for third countries. But taken into account in the aggregate level of 300 units of medium-range weapons along with the American ones are also the missiles and planes of Britain and France. The Soviet Union cannot ignore the fact that these weapons are included in the composition of the medium-range nuclear weapons of NATO countries. They are targeted against the USSR and its allies.

Our proposals provide for the implementation in Europe also of relevant measures to limit nuclear weapons with a range of less than 1,000 kilometres. It goes without saying that such limitations of numerous armaments would be in the interests of all European states. We also proposed for the medium-range nuclear weapons outside of the European zone of their reduction and limitation to be deployed in such a way that these weapons of one side could not reach targets of the other side in the said zone.

As to the position of the United States, it continues to cling to the notorious "zero option," that is the complete liquidation of all Soviet ground-based medium-range missiles. This proposal, that was made before the commencement of the talks, is clearly designed to torpedo the reaching of agreement. The United States does not want to reduce by a single unit both its own medium-range nuclear weapons and those of its allies. It is even pressing for increasing their number. At the same time the United States demands of the Soviet Union the unilateral liquidation of ground-based missiles which it has possessed for already more than twenty years. These missiles are a part of the balance of forces in Europe that was formed and established long ago.

The Soviet Union, and this has been stated at the highest level, will not unilaterally reduce its medium-range nuclear weapons, something the Americans are pressing for. At the same time it is working persistently for the success of the talks with the United States on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and strategic arms in general. Our proposals open a real possibility of a substantial reduction of arms. The Soviet Union also confirms its readiness to free Europe of nuclear arms, both medium-range and tactical ones.

Question: Lately contentions are being circulated quite often in the West on a high level that the United States supposedly "lags" behind the Soviet Union in the field of strategic arms. What could you say to this?

Answer: This is a deliberate distortion of the essence of the matter. Contentions about the "nuclear superiority" of the USSR are being used to delude people.

It is common knowledge that from the moment the United States got nuclear weapons the Soviet Union was compelled in the interests of its defence capability and the security of its allies only to reply to the actions of the United States and NATO which were putting into service ever new and new varieties of nuclear charges and means of their delivery. The approximate parity of forces that has formed between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO, continues to exist today both in the field of strategic and other nuclear arms, and in the field of conventional forces. The existence of an approximate balance was repeatedly admitted by many political and military leaders in the West, especially those who know well the substance of the issue. The fact of the existence of the balance of forces found its reflection also in the relevant Soviet-American agreements. We note once again that in reality no "nuclear lag" of the United States exists. Those who are trying to present the approximate parity as a "lag of the United States" are doing it with one purpose -- to cover up the totally unjustified nuclear arms race.

What is happening in reality? A very eloquent statement was made by the United States Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. In an interview to American journalists on August 9th he candidly stated that all the activities of the Pentagon are directed at attaining superiority over the USSR in a nuclear war and at concluding it on terms advantageous to the United States. He said that the nuclear capabilities of the United States should be superior to those of the Soviet Union at all stages of such a war.

The Soviet Union rejects as a matter of principle the course of attaining military superiority. It does not aspire to it but neither does it recognise such a right in the case of anybody else. The military-strategic balance reached between countries of socialism and the world of capitalism serves as a factor restraining the ambitions of aggressive forces. Military balance on the lowest possible levels of armaments -- such is the USSR's constructive approach to nuclear disarmament.

The mutual freezing of nuclear arsenals would be an important first step in stopping the nuclear arms race. This would rule out the possibility of the building up of nuclear armaments and create favourable preconditions for the speediest adoption of effective decisions to reduce and limit nuclear arms. It would lead to a strengthening of trust between states and to stability of the situation.

SOLTAN COMMENTS ON U.S. NUCLEAR WAR DIRECTIVE

LD191656 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department has drawn up a directive on the personal instructions of President Reagan dealing with preparations for a nuclear war. It is now being considered by the National Security Council of the United States. More from our observer Yuri Soltan:

According to reliable sources, the directive is based on a premise that represents the gist of the U.S. military strategy -- that is, the United States can and must emerge victorious from a nuclear war. The Pentagon's directive proceeds from the assumption that the United States will be the first to deliver a nuclear strike, that a limited and also protracted nuclear war that may last no less than 6 months is a possibility. Nuclear strikes will be delivered first and foremost on various targets in the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, as well as in the so-called zones of American vital interest -- that is, practically at any time and at any place chosen by Pentagon strategists.

The most horrifying thing of all is that the directive is not an abstract document but a concrete plan. The President orders the Pentagon to turn political declarations into a military reality. This means that the American war machine set in motion to prepare for a nuclear war will have to work with an ever-higher speed. The Congress this week has approved all the allocations that the administration plans to spend on the modernization and buildup of U.S. nuclear arsenals. This includes the production of new MX intercontinental missiles, B-1 bombers and medium-range nuclear missiles which the United States intends to deploy in Western Europe next year.

The cynicism with which Washington discusses possible losses in a nuclear war is incredible. The Pentagon believes, for example, that to sacrifice 20 million Americans in that war, would be a permissible price for the victory. As for other nations, they are simply not taken into account, whether they are allies or enemies. America is above all. The logical question arises, if the Pentagon is aware of the consequences that the implementation of the new directive may have, first and foremost, for the United States: Do Pentagon strategists seriously believe that a nuclear war can be carried out in accordance with the rules worked out beforehand and that nuclear missiles will be exploding only over definite targets? Only madmen can claim that a nuclear war can be limited and that it can be won. Any nuclear conflict will inevitably develop into a world holocaust.

The Soviet Union has taken the lead in pledging not to be the first to use nuclear arms. If other nuclear powers followed suit, that would be tantamount to the renunciation of the use of nuclear arms. Regrettably the U.S. administration has chosen not to react positively to the Soviet initiative but instead to go ahead with preparation for a nuclear war.

BOGACHEV ON U.S. RENOUNCING OF ARMS TALKS

LD191640 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 19 Aug 82

["Talks or Confrontation" -- TASS headline]

[Text], Moscow August 19 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The reputation of the United States as a partner in international talks is being steadily undermined in the period of Ronald Reagan's stay in the White House:

The present United States administration, which has not signed a single agreement on the limitation of the arms race, which is rejecting all Soviet peace initiatives, is also renouncing many of the earlier attained agreements directed at easing the danger of nuclear war. In recent weeks alone the United States Government torpedoed the arrangement on the resumption of talks with the USSR and Great Britain on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, actually reneged on already concluded treaties on the limitation of nuclear tests and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and adopted a number of measures violating the letter and the spirit of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

The irresponsible attitude of the Reagan administration to commitments earlier assumed by the United States generates in the American public deep apprehensions for the consequences of the unpredictable zig-zags made by the White House in military policy.

A Washington POST correspondent asked deputy U.S. Secretary of Defense Fred Ikle a number of questions that cause the concern of rank-and-file Americans: Why is the United States not signing agreements, why is it moving backwards? What guarantee can Washington give anybody that talks with the United States are not a waste of time? Should not the United States make respect for signed agreements a standard of its policy?

In response, the deputy U.S. secretary of defence did not think up anything better than to change roles with the correspondent and put to him rhetorical questions about the "specificities" of the constitutional structure of the United States, the continuity of the foreign policy course during the change of government, etc.

Clearly having in mind the upsurge of the anti-war movement in the country, this high-placed official of the U.S. military establishment expressed indignation that faith in arms control is "too strong" among the population of the United States and openly raised the question of the need of taking new measures so as to "shake this faith".

Just as openly Fred Ikle stated that the United States will further raise the question of renouncing various international agreements should they impede the deployment of such American systems as the MX missile or ABM means.

Trying to whitewash the Reagan administration, which has set course at torpedoing the ongoing talks and the already attained agreements on limiting the arms race, Fred Ikle repeated the threadbare and totally unfounded concoctions of the official American propaganda about alleged instances of violation by the Soviet Union of multilateral international agreements.

It is interesting to note that the same issue of the Washington POST that carries Fred Ikle's interview also prints a statement by Sidney Graybeal, the former representative of the United States in the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission, that Russians unswervingly observe the provisions of the treaties signed by them in the field of nuclear arms.

The former United States Ambassador in Italy Clare Boothe Luce, who now enjoys special favour of the White House, has said that all the treaties in the long run are just scraps of paper and that the only judge respected by sovereign states is the muzzle of a gun.

Such is Washington's policy from position of strength when diplomatic covers are removed from it, a policy proceeding from the premise that the political and economic interests of the United States can be best served not by talks on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, but by an unbridled intensification of the arms race and the course of confrontation.

U.S. WORDS DO NOT MATCH DEEDS IN ARMS RACE

LD200242 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Spokesmen at various official levels in Washington keep referring to the major contributions the United States have supposedly made to curbing the arms race and limiting the danger of a nuclear holocaust. American's leaders are trying to get people to believe that peace has been maintained only thanks to America's efforts. At the second United Nations General Assembly session on disarmament, President Reagan maintained that after World War II the United States had been leader in putting forward earliest proposals on disarmament and arms control. Here now is what Radio Moscow news analyst Oleg Anichkin writes in this connection:

It would seem that the President cannot be bothered with the facts and in most cases asked his audiences to take him at his word. Indeed, one sometimes gets the impression that these persistent appeals from the White House are prompted by the fact that fewer and fewer people are prepared to believe in the leadership role of the United States.

Little wonder, too, for the events of the past few years and even months provide a great deal of food for thought on the discrepancies between Washington's word and deeds. After all, if the United States is really interested in facts and not in mere words, in preventing a nuclear conflict, why does it not follow the Soviet Union's lead and pledge not to use nuclear weapons first? If the American leaders are really guided by a sense of duty and responsibility for the fate of peace, surely they would have made such an effort to make sure nuclear weapons are never used?

The Soviet decision carries tremendous moral weight, but it is also a major disarmament measure. If the other nuclear powers assume an equally clear and concise undertaking not to use nuclear weapons first, this will in practice add up to the banning of such weapons altogether -- which is what most nations desire.

Such a stand is logical, consistent and opens up the prospect of genuine nuclear arms limitation and reduction. Why, then has the United States not responded to this proposal, for all its talk of dedication to nuclear disarmament? Evidently because its real aim is not disarmament, but an arms race. This is also clear from its concept of limited nuclear war and a preemptive nuclear blast and from its doctrine of protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union, just disclosed by the American press.

The United States has embarked on an arms drive without precedent since the Second World War. It is working on a new generation of conventional chemical and nuclear weapons. Plans are being drawn up in the United States to deploy weapon systems so advanced that they only recently belonged to the realm of science fiction. The overall goal is to achieve a military superiority over the Soviet Union, and the United States is pursuing this goal although it knows full well that the Soviet Union will not allow the strategic balance of strength to be upset -- as has been stated repeatedly at the highest level in the Soviet Union.

WESTERN PROPOSALS COMPLICATE MBFR NEGOTIATIONS

LD191254 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, August 19 TASS -- The "new" proposals, tabled by the Western side at the last moment at the 27th round (which ended in mid-July) of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe, "can only complicate and drag out the negotiations," writes the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOYOYE VREMYA].

In its issue dated August 20 the journal points out that such a tendency is particularly noticeable in the stage-by-stage reductions. "As is known, the two sides proceeded from the premises that the armed forces of each of the military alliances will be cut down to equal collective levels or 'ceilings' of 900,000 men each in two stages, with only the troops of the USSR and the USA reduced at the first stage. In this question, too, the socialist states have taken into account the stand of the West. The proposals which were made by the Western side earlier envisaged cutbacks of troops and armaments at both stages in the course of approximately 4-5 years. This time, however, changing their own proposals (and not for the first time), the NATO countries suggest stretching cutbacks of troops for whole seven years and effecting them in four stages."

Nothing new manifests itself in the volumes being suggested by the West for reduction of land troops of the USSR and the USA in Central Europe at the first stage, the article points out. The adoption of the Western proposals would mean that the Soviet Union as a result of the first stage would have to make virtually four-times larger reductions than the USA. "The non-constructive character of the Western stand also strikes the eye in in the question of reducing the armaments of the two sides in central Europe.

"The West is now removing it from the agenda altogether on the plea that coordination of the question, as Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stated at a press conference in Washington recently, would take too much time. Thus now deliberately excluded from the coordinated mandate of negotiations is one of the most important provisions, without which it is just inconceivable to handle the task of reducing the military potentials of the two sides in the center of the European Continent," NEW TIMES stressed.

ZA RUBEZHOM SCORES U.S. TEST BAN TALK DECISION

PM181401 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 33 signed to press 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "To Ensure That the Tragedy of Hiroshima Does Not Recur"]

[Excerpt] The land of the soviets is doing everything possible to save the peoples from the terrible threat of nuclear war and is remaining faithful to its goal of securing the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. As it is impossible today to do this straightaway, the Soviet Union is suggesting acting gradually, in stages. Such stages could be an end to the development of new systems of nuclear weapons, an end to the production of fissionable material for the purposes of creating various types of nuclear munitions and delivery vehicles for them and the gradual reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons, delivery vehicles included. The limitation and reduction, the Soviet Union believes, must embrace all nuclear facilities, especially strategic arms and medium-range weapons. These and other proposals by our country on the problems of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, are generalized in the memorandum "Averting the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curbing the Arms Race," which was submitted for consideration by the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament and was highly assessed by the world public.

At the session the Soviet Union put forward an initiative of truly historic importance: It unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This pledge, which entered into force the moment L.I. Brezhnev's message was made public from the UN rostrum, is an important milestone in the struggle to outlaw nuclear weapons. Were the other states that possess such weapons to follow the USSR's example, it would be equivalent in practice to a ban on the use of nuclear weapons.

In his message to the UN General Assembly second special session, L.I. Brezhnev emphasized: "The military-political stereotypes inherited from the times of the former monopoly of the atom bomb have had their day. The realities of the present day require a fundamentally different approach to the questions of war and peace."

Unfortunately, the U.S. President and his Cabinet are proving by their actions and speeches their total inability to understand that truth. Washington not only rejects without discussion or consideration all the Soviet proposals on questions of arms limitation, it fails to put forward anything constructive on its own. It is trying to nullify everything that has been previously achieved in this sphere with such difficulty.

The present American administration, which is steering a course toward achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, has adopted an arms race program which has no precedent in history and for whose implementation sums exceeding \$1.3 trillion have been earmarked. New warheads with an explosive power of 10, 20 or 100-200 times that of the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima are being created.

At the same time, Washington is formulating adventurist doctrines proclaiming that it is possible to fight "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars. The fantastic idea that such a war can be "won" is being suggested to the public. In reality any use of nuclear weapons nowadays would lead to a universal "Hiroshima," which would mean the destruction of human civilization and maybe the end of life on earth itself.

Irresponsible Decisions

The latest move against peace-loving states' efforts to curb the nuclear arms race has been two decisions adopted by the Reagan administration: not to resume the Soviet-American-British talks on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests -- talks that were broken off by the United States -- and also not to ratify the Soviet-American treaties on the limitation of nuclear weapon tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, signed in 1974 and 1976 respectively.

As is well known, tests are held for the purpose of the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and lead to the appearance of new types of nuclear weapons possessing even greater destructive force. This is why a complete and general prohibition of these tests would be an important measure limiting the arms race and lessening the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war. Back in 1955 the Soviet Union suggested to all states possessing atomic and hydrogen weapons that they pledge to end testing them. Three years later, thanks to our country's persistent efforts, talks were started between the USSR, the United States and Britain, and as a result in 1963 the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water was signed. However, the treaty did not prohibit underground tests.

The Soviet Union continued to seek a ban on all nuclear weapon tests without exception. These efforts were supported by the majority of states of the world. In June 1977 the United States began talks with the Soviet Union on this issue, and Britain, too, soon joined in the talks. Over the course of 3 years it was possible to agree virtually the entire text of the future treaty; all that remained was to clarify a few details. The prospects for concluding the treaty were very real. But it was precisely this that did not suit the Reagan administration, which had arrived in power and refused to resume the talks, which had been broken off by the United States.

Washington is offering demagogic assurances of its "fidelity" to the idea of the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, but in fact it is promoting the intensification of the arms race. London's FINANCIAL TIMES has written of the U.S. desire "to develop new types of nuclear weapons, which will quite definitely require testing." And even some representatives of the Reagan administration are openly saying that they may need to test weapons with a yield of over 150 kilotons, which is precisely the ceiling established by the treaty limiting nuclear weapon tests signed in 1974.

As was noted during the 11 August meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the American government's bellicose course is prompting growing concern among responsible political circles in the world, the United States included. Considerable social forces all over the world resolutely oppose this course full of militarism and chauvinism.

'REAL REASONS' FOR U.S. ABM TREATY STAND NOTED

LD191724 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] One of the most important documents of the period of international relaxation in the seventies and something like a symbol of that period is the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems and the 1974 protocol supplementing it.

The mutual undertaking of the two countries not to establish additional antiballistic missiles of ABM systems has been an important military and political factor. Indeed for many years this treaty has had a favorable effect not just on Soviet-American relations but on the international situation as a whole. Nevertheless, news analyst Aleksey Vasilyev considers the present Republican administration has from the outset been bent on undermining that treaty. Here is what Aleksey Vasilyev writes on the subject:

As soon as he took office in January last year Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger declared that an extension of the treaty with the USSR after 1982 would not be automatic. This was a strange statement to make considering that the treaty is of unlimited duration. What's the reason for this American approach?

The excuse given by the Pentagon is that U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles have supposedly become more vulnerable; but the United States refused to ratify SALT II, the strategic arms limitation treaty, that when applied naturally diminished such vulnerability. The real reasons for the American attitude therefore run deeper. The program adopted by the administration last October to modernize U.S. strategic arms shows that the United States has embarked on a new round of the arms race with the ultimate objective of achieving strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. One of the ways under consideration for achieving this objective is the establishment of strategic defense systems that include ABM defense. The scale of such preparations is evident from the appropriations for the project. According to Pentagon expert John Gardner writing in the May issue of SCIENCE, upwards of \$20 billion has been spent on ABM research in the past 15 years.

The effort to establish an effective strategic defense system is accompanied by no less vigorous efforts to build up offensive nuclear arms. A new directive outlining a 5-year program for building up the U.S. Armed Forces says the American nuclear potential should be such as to prevail even in the conditions of a protracted nuclear war. This is evidence that the idea of torpedoing the ABM treaty has firmly taken hold. The only thing that remains to be seen is the deadline: when the United States believes it to be most to its advantage to abrogate the treaty.

When these moves of the White House are viewed in the context of U.S. foreign policy as a whole, one is forced to admit that the Reagan administration is consistent. It is consistently demolishing one bridge after another established in the past in Soviet-American relations. This is a consistent policy of destabilizing the international situation.

W. EUROPEANS PROTEST DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. MISSILES

LD200156 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 19 Aug 82

[From the "World Today" program, presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Not a day goes by in West Europe without an action for peace, against the arms race and against the deployment of American nuclear missiles; in this or that country. Let us remember that Washington and NATO are planning to deploy a total of 572 nuclear missiles, including 464 cruise missiles and 108 Pershing-II missiles in West Europe. According to NATO plans, these missiles must be deployed on the territory of five European countries: 204 missiles in the FRG, 160 in Great Britain, 112 in Italy, and 48 each in Belgium and the Netherlands.

Sicily has recently witnessed protests against American nuclear missiles there. These actions were timed for the ill-fated first anniversary of the Italian Government's agreement to deploy American nuclear weapons in Sicily, where one of the largest U.S. military bases in Europe is being built near Comiso. Over 1 million of the island's inhabitants have signed a petition protesting the deployment of American missiles.

A report from London today states that the Scottish National Party has started a campaign directed against the deployment of American Trident missiles on Scottish territory. The purpose of this campaign, during which various protest actions will be conducted, is to show how fatal it may be for the Scots if the plan to deploy new missiles on submarines is implemented. The submarine base is located only 30 kilometers from Glasgow, the largest city in Scotland. Over 70 Belgian municipalities have spoken out against nuclear weapons.

The Belgian Government has not yet given official agreement for the deployment of missiles and has made its final decision conditional on the results of the Soviet-American talks being held in Geneva on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. In the Netherlands, the question of deploying American nuclear missiles in that country is considered the most acute aspect of its foreign policy. As in Belgium, the country's government has not given its agreement and has made its decision conditional on the results of the Geneva talks. All of the political parties think that the missiles will be a key question at the early parliamentary election scheduled set for early September. A [word indistinct] demonstration against the deployment of American nuclear missiles will be held in Rotterdam on 4 September.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS THREATEN WEST EUROPE

Viktor Olin Comment

LD192200 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The West German magazine STERN has carried an article which makes it a point that the use of chemical warfare in Western Europe would have catastrophic consequences for its civilian population. More from our observer Viktor Olin:

As the magazine reports, the United States has deployed stocks of chemical arms on West German territory, enough to kill everything living in central Europe. Toxic chemicals if ever used there will start killing civilians first and foremost, who are not equipped with antichemical warfare means. As STERN points out, the population whom the military intend to defend with the help of chemical weapons is in reality absolutely unprotected. Incidentally, the threat of mass destruction hangs over Western Europe already now. This is owing to the negligent management of American chemical weapon storages in Europe, where up to 4,000 leakage incidents are reported every year. Any of these incidents may lead to irreparable consequences.

In the meantime Washington is working out more plans for the chemical warfare buildup in Western Europe as part of the large-scale program which is expected to cost up to \$10,000 million. It provides not only for the increase of the existing chemical weapon stocks but for the development of new kinds of chemical weapons.

Lothar Ruehl, a spokesman of the West German Government, had to reply to quite a few questions concerning that program at a news conference last Wednesday. He maintained that the deployment of American chemical arms in West Germany pursues purely defensive objectives. He also declared that the West could not pledge unilaterally not to use chemical arms.

To hear this official representative of the West German Government, the Soviet Union and other countries are against banning chemical warfare means. They only want the NATO countries to renounce their use. Lothar Ruehl sounded as if he did not know that the Soviet Union had long submitted for the consideration of the Disarmament Committee a large program of measures concerning chemical arms. It includes a draft convention on banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical arms and on their destruction. Outlined in the document are measures of control over the observance of the convention.

By pretending that they know nothing about the Soviet proposals, Washington and its NATO allies demonstrate their unwillingness to reach an agreement on outlawing chemical weapons. They disregard the fact that the buildup of chemical weapons in Western Europe will only intensify the danger which the entire population of the continent is already subject to.

FRG Political Parties' Protest

LD182032 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn August 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vitaliy Vinogradov reports:

There is a depot of U.S. chemical weapons in the area of the West German city of Fischbach (Rhineland-Pfalz). There are bunkers with about 10,000 tons of chemical agents in them, looked after by service personnel in special protective overalls. According to the data of the U.S. department of finance, next year as much as 18 million dollars will be allocated additionally to extend the facilities in Fischbach so that "new-generation" chemical weapons could be depolyed there and at other U.S. bases in West Germany.

These sequences shown in the TV program "Monitor" last night made a strong impression on the West German public. Addressing a press conference in the city of Mainz, Herbert Kellner, chairman of the organisation of the German Communist Party in Rhineland-Pfalz, has said today that the deployment of highly toxic nerve chemical agents in West Germany is a component of the plans of the U.S. Reagan administration for preparing and waging in Europe "a limited war with the use of nuclear and chemical weapons". The journalists who attended the press conference were shown photo documents testifying that U.S.-made chemical weapons were actually kept at the Fischbach base.

The Rhineland-Pfalz organisation of the German Communist Party has demanded the immediate banishment of U.S. chemical weapons from West Germany and renunciation of the plans for deploying new American medium-range nuclear missiles there.

Willi Rothley, chairman of the organisation of the Social Democratic Party in Rhineland-Pfalz, has come out against belittling the danger posed by the horrendous plans of the U.S. military. In a DPA interview he strongly criticised the West German Government, which "allows the United States to deploy chemical agents on the territory of the country." Julius Lehlbach, chairman of the Rhineland-Pfalz organisation of the Association of German Trade Unions, has stressed that the case in point is "offensive weaponry" posing "a threat to the basic right of man, the right to live."

To all appearances, however, Bonn is not going to lend an ear to public protests and renounce its actual complicity with the dangerous plans. Lothar Ruehl, official spokesman for the government, and a spokesman for the West German Defence Ministry have doged at today's press conference in Bonn the numerous questions about the latest exposes of the sinister American plans.

'AGGRESSIVE' U.S. NAVY BUILDUP ANNOUNCED

LD191456 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 19 TASS -- Drawing up aggressive militaristic plans, the United States is making and emphasis on the all-out building up of its navy. It was announced by the Department of the Navy that the United States Pacific Fleet will be joined by the latest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson. In the spring of the next year this carrier will sail to the Alameda (California) naval base on the West Coast of the United States. As a result, two nuclear strike carriers will operate both in the Pacific and Atalantic Oceans. The Pacific Fleet will also be joined by the Texas nuclear-powered missile cruiser, which will be based at San Diego (California).

NORWAY, U.S. TO HOLD MILITARY EXERCISES

LD181708 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Oslo August 18 TASS -- A new series of military exercises will be held again on the territory of Norway in the coming months. Their intensity is growing with every year. It is reported here that the Barfrost-82 military exercises will be held in the north of the country from September 8 to 13. Canadian and Dutch units will take part in them besides the Norwegian brigade "North."

Almost at the same time 12 American Phantom F-4D military planes and 250 servicing personnel will be flown across the ocean to the south of Norway to take part in other exercises. These exercises, writes the newspaper AFTENPOSTEN, are a component part of a bigger program of moving American-based U.S. air units to Europe, Alaska and the Pacific with the purpose of gaining experience of conducting operations outside of the American Continent.

ALLIES' MILITARY BUDGETS DISPLEASE WEINBERGER

LD171948 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 17 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is displeased with the way the U.S. NATO allies and Japan abide by their commitments to increase military spending. In his report to the Congress on the allies' contribution to the common defences, submitted to the Congress last March but released by the Pentagon only the other day, Weinberger complains, in particular, that throughout these years the United States and Luxembourg alone have been complying with the decision of the NATO Council of an annual three per cent rise in military spending of the alliance. He stresses that the real increase in U.S. military spending in 1981 and 1982 was six per cent and urges the allies to follow suit.

Weinberger claims that the inability of the U.S. allies to raise their military spending by three per cent a year can be interpreted in the political sense as a weakening of NATO's collective resolve.

From the military point of view, the report says, the inability of many allies to sustain a three per cent increase in their military spending will affect the arms modernization programs and delay the fulfillment of NATO's long-term military program approved in 1979. The Pentagon chief believes, in general, that this program has so far been carried out, as the U.S. thinks, less than satisfactorily.

Nevertheless, as follows from his report, the NATO allies constitute more than 55 per cent of the entire land forces of the alliance, about 50 per cent of its combat tactical air force and 35 per cent of the deadweight of its combat ships. They also ensure military facilities and infrastructure for the deployment of U.S. troops in Western Europe.

WELDING PROGRESS ON GAS PIPELINE REPORTED

LD200300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] -- Five hundred kilometers of pipes have been welded together on the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline; this is 1/9 of its total length. Preparations are underway to build the Siberian section beside the gasfields. Work will begin there when the frost hardens impassable bogs.

MOSCOW ASSAILS U.S. 'SECRET WAR' AGAINST OAU

LD192216 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Three days had barely passed after it was announced in the Libyan capital Tripoli that the Organization of African Unity Council of Ministers and the OAU Assembly of heads of state deterred their regular session, than the South African troops crossed the Angolan border from Namibia which has been viewed as an act of overt aggression against Angola. Were the two events interrelated? We put this question to a Soviet expert on African affairs, Vladimir Yordanskiy. This is what he said:

I don't think there was a link. Enemies of independent Africa like to capitalize on its troubles. In many cases they worsen these troubles deliberately and they still possess enough (?leverage) to achieve the end, from political intrigues to economic blackmail. The West and its South African partner are fully aware that by pulling the African nations by ears [as heard] they get opportunities to interfere in their internal affairs, including by military means as in the case of Angola.

Some of the Western press pretends to deplore the acute crisis within the Organization of African Unity, claiming it was caused by differences of certain member countries on whether the Arab Democratic Republic of Sahara should participate in the Assembly's session. But this view reflects the Western hope that the present rift within the OAU will drag on, undermining African unity.

There is also a different point of view. Well before the cancelled Tripoli meeting, the Libyan leader Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi made a warning that imperialist countries had launched an all-out offensive against progressive African nations. He clearly accused the United States of conspiring against the OAU. A similar view was voiced by the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Anti-Libyan sentiment is not the only explanation of the American attempts to blow up the Organization of African Unity from within. Washington was worried by the African nations' firm stand on South Africa and the Namibian problem. OAU support for the Namibian people's struggle for independence has been preventing the Americans from settling the Namibian issue on terms that would leave Pretoria in control of the occupied territory. Washington is fully aware that if it does not act promptly and effectively, the liberation struggle in Namibia may simply make its long-term plans useless.

It was the fear to lose its foothold in Africa that made the United States launch its secret war against the Organization of African Unity but it has failed to cause the OAU to disintegrate. The organization's consultative conference in Tripoli, attended by the heads of state of 30 countries, passed a declaration urging more action to convene the 19th session of the OAU Assembly within the shortest possible time.

EEC CHAIRMAN ON U.S. - W. EUROPEAN RELATIONS

Trade, Unemployment Cited

LD172146 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Copenhagen August 17 TASS -- The relations between the United States and Europe as they are now might become a gloomy page in their cooperation, if development in this direction is allowed to be continued with the existing attitude of the United States to the gas pipeline from the Soviet Union, to the agreement on trade in steel and with very clear protectionist tendencies in the United States. Such a statement was made by the Foreign Minister of Denmark Kjeld Olesen upon his arrival in Washington on Monday [16 August], reports the Danish news agency RITZAUS BUREAU.

Kjeld Olesen, who is chairman of the EEC Ministerial Council in the current period of six months, also said that at negotiations in Washington he wants to discuss the whole range of political issues and all which refers to transatlantic relations but primarily the EEC-USA relations.

I will try to make the Americans to understand that all EEC countries hold single positions even when this directly concerns only four countries, as, for instance, in the question of the gas pipeline. The stand, which has lately been taken by the Americans, which gives rise to surprise, promoted a still closer unity of the EEC countries, stressed Kjeld Olesen.

If initially there was surprise in the EEC countries, but then the surprise grew into strong regret, and now a period of growing determination of Europe set in, writes RITZAUS BUREAU, citing Kjeld Olesen's statement on the U.S. attitude to questions which were discussed at the summit meeting in Versailles and Bonn.

As is noted today by the newspaper AKTUELST, at the negotiations in Washington Kjeld Olesen on behalf of the EEC countries "will point to a negative impact of the U.S. current economic policy on the European economy." He believes that the American economic policy and protectionist tendencies are largely responsible for the fact that unemployment in EEC countries reached an absolutely unacceptable level.

'Acute Differences'

LD192214 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 19 TASS -- Talks of the chairman of the European Council of Ministers of the European Communities, Foreign Minister of Denmark Kjeld Olesen, with high-placed representatives of the Washington administration held here were marked by acute differences that are characteristic of the present U.S.-West European relations. Kjeld Olesen met, specifically, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan.

Speaking before newsmen, the chairman of the EEC pointed out that a serious problem in relations between the United States and Western Europe was created by President Reagan's decision to prohibit West European firms to supply equipment manufactured on U.S. licences for the construction of gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe. According to him, all the ten EEC member-countries unanimously oppose this ban. Kjeld Olesen warned that the U.S. sanctions can neither slow down nor interfere with the construction of the gas pipeline, since, he said, "we shall simply buy the equipment we need in some other place".

The chairman of the European Economic Community said that the differences with the United States on the question of export of West European steel are no less alarming. "I do not wish to dramatize the situation superfluously", Olesen said. "But I feel obliged to convey those quite strong negative attitudes that now exist in Europe."

Expressing the hope that the United States will agree to a compromise on commercial and foreign policy matters that are the objects of disputes with Western Europe, the EEC representative said that the present U.S.-West European differences "should not be viewed as an insignificant problem" since in the long run they may cause the "final split of the allies" in NATO.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ATTACKS 'WASHINGTON'S LIES'

PM191231 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Aug 82 p 5

["View of Events" by political observer Nikolay Pastukhov: "Escalation of Washington's Lies"]

[Text] Lies in domestic and foreign policy and lies in propaganda, especially anti-Soviet propaganda -- that, unfortunately, is the main guiding principle of the current Washington administration. What did Ronald Reagan promise the American people when he was running for U.S. president? Prosperity for the country and a tranquil and affluent life for his compatriots. They believed him and voted for him. Now we are almost halfway to the next elections, which will be held in the fall of 1984. That is certainly a sufficient period to assess not the words but the deeds of the 40th U.S. President. But alas, the words have proved false and the results of this time have proved extremely deplorable.

Let us begin with domestic policy. "The inability," New York's TIME magazine gloomily proclaims, "of the country's chosen statesmen to cope effectively with the economic difficulties is causing confusion everywhere." Another New York magazine, NEWSWEEK, states for its part: "One piece of disturbing news about the situation in the U.S. economy follows another." What news? The multimillion-strong army of unemployed is increasing; the inflation rate is now 13 percent; there is a general decline in production, except for military production; a process of the mass ruin of large, medium and small companies and also of farms is underway. The Federal budget deficit is growing, all the social programs have been almost completely cut back and the cost of housing, education, medical services and basic necessities is soaring disastrously upward.

That is what Ronald Reagan's promised "prosperity" for the American people looks like. How about his "tranquility"? In all its history America has never experienced such disturbing days as the present. An antiwar movement grips almost the entire country. It has gained mighty scope in 43 of the 50 states. Almost 1 million representatives of the movement assembled outside the UN headquarters in New York, where the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament was being held. They demanded that the threat of nuclear war be ended immediately. According to the figures of various American institutes studying public opinion, over 70 percent of those polled advocate talks between the United States and the USSR and an end to the nuclear arms race.

But Washington is more and more strongly cranking up the military-industrial complex, hurling billions upon billions of dollars into the furnace of militarization, literally shaking the money out of taxpayers' pockets. Here are the facts. In 1981 the Reagan administration raised U.S. military spending to \$182.4 billion, in 1982 it raised it to \$218.8 billion; spending of \$263 billion has been approved for the new fiscal year; 1984 will be marked by \$291 billion and 1985 by \$338 billion. But these official figures for military appropriations are by no means complete. According to reports from the Pentagon, the total for this 5-year period may top \$2 trillion.

In order to justify this insane spending, Washington stoops to another big lie -- that of the "Soviet threat." It blocks any access to its mass news media for truthful material about the Soviet Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, the statement made by our head of state Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament that "the USSR pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons," and all the other peace initiatives by the land of the soviets.

But hushing up the truth is only one side of the coin. There is another, namely this: Washington, which, along with its NATO partners, has gambled on achieving military superiority over the USSR, has sharply toughened up the ideological struggle against us and the other socialist community countries. A restructuring of the entire system of anti-Soviet, antisocialist, anticommunist propaganda has begun for this purpose and the apparatus of "psychological warfare," which the White House regards as one of the most important instruments in implementing American imperialism's global policy, is being revived and rearmed.

Elementary norms of international law and human morality are being violated. Huge sums are being spent on circulating canards, outright lies and inflammatory reports via the press and over the airwaves. Nowadays official American and NATO propaganda is resorting to these unworthy methods. It is led by the special American services of the CIA, the Pentagon, the International Communication Agency and the White House itself -- the residence of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who personally orchestrates the entire antisocialist and anticommunist cacophony of the Western mass media. Special attention is paid to radio subversion. With the arrival in power of the new American administration, Voice of America, for instance, increased its broadcasting per week from 800 to 905 hours in 39 languages and Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe increased theirs to almost 1,010 hours in 22 languages. The NATO radio stations of the BBC and Deutsche Welle are quickening pace in their wake. Poland and Afghanistan are being subjected to intensive bombardment over the airwaves and the American radio programs beamed to those countries directly lead the counterrevolutionary elements, spies, saboteurs and hired bandits. Plenty of poison radio arrows are loosed at Cuba, India and the other nonaligned countries, Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam and progressive African and Latin American states.

What contrivances the enemies of peace and progress resort to so as to create a verbal cloak for their misanthropic schemes, the arms race and international brigandage like that now taking place on long-suffering Lebanese soil! This verbal cloak has the aim of diverting public attention from the bloody carnage in El Salvador, from the South African racists' aggression against Angola, from the iron fist that the United States wants to bring down on Nicaragua, from the provocations against People's Kampuchea and from the many, many other dirty deeds being performed on our planet according to the same Hollywood script.

With the aid of anticommunist propaganda Washington is seeking to stupefy people's consciousness, to find a panacea for the economic and political crisis that has befallen capitalism, to assert its hegemonist foreign policy, to save corrupt regimes from collapse and to retard mankind's spiritual and social progress. Tremendous resources, the entire modern potential for psychological influence, the official and secret repressive apparatus, the army, the mass media, the education system, the selection of cadres, legal institutions and diplomatic departments are being devoted to the service of anticommunism. Anticommunist books, movies and television programs are being subsidized.

All this is nothing new. In recent history anticommunism has come in waves. It flared up violently first after the Great October Socialist Revolution, then during the years of the emergence of fascism, and after fascism was routed it reappeared during the cold war period. The process of the relaxation of international tension removed it from the stage of imperialist policy. This is why the forces that decided to resurrect anticommunism nowadays delivered their first assaults against the detente process, for it is only under cold war conditions that they can use anticommunism to commit antisocial crimes in their own countries and antihuman crimes in the international arena.

If you take into account all the dangerous directions in Washington policy, then, as the communique on the friendly meeting in the Crimea between USSR and GDR leaders Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker notes, "The U.S. administration has proclaimed virtually a 'crusade' against the socialist community. It includes ideological subversion and 'psychological warfare,' trade sanctions and the further intensification of the arms race, the destruction of treaty [dogovornyy] ties and the rejection of constructive dialogue.... Small wonder that the American Government's bellicose course is promoting growing concern among responsible political circles in the world, the United States itself included."

The distinctive feature of this course is unpardonable lies everywhere and in everything. But the truth will out, and the sooner the Washington strategists realize that, the better for all the world's peoples, the American people included.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. WAGING PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

LD191730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug (TASS) -- "Adventurism and the aspiration toward hegemony -- such are the sources of the psychological war which Washington has unleashed on all fronts of modern international relations," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA says today.

The services of psychological war against the Soviet Union, publicist Nikolay Pastukhov points out in the paper, stop at nothing, even malice.

"This activity took on a special dimension, the author notes, with the advent of the new American administration to the White House. What gave rise to this? In my view, there are two primary things. First, the further development in the world of political detente in accordance with the Helsinki agreements could bring about expanded contacts between the people of West and East Europe and lead to wider exchange in the sphere of culture and art, literature and information. All this would shatter the stereotypes of Western anti-Soviet propaganda. Second, political detente would inevitably lead to military detente. Neither would suit President Reagan, who has set a course for the arms race. This is why Washington has also declared psychological and economic war on the process of relaxing of tension.

Now, Nikolay Pastukhov continues, the American administration has "openly assumed the role of organizer and leader of a crusade against socialism and communism. Reagan has spoken of this openly at all his numerous press conferences and in television programs, in the British Parliament and quite recently in Washington. His statements are attempts at brazen interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and are in violation of all the norms of international intercourse, including the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, which was signed, as is known, by an American president. Washington has had need of all this in order to further heat the atmosphere of psychological war, extort fresh multibillion allocations for the arms race and divert public attention from the mighty peace marches which proceeding across the globe, including in the United States. Washington has had need of this in order once more to sling mud at our country -- the stronghold of peace and justice."

MOSCOW VIEWS CIA ROLE IN EXTERNAL BROADCASTING

LD192000 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The Reagan administration has allocated another \$40 million for expanding the broadcasting time of the Voice of America to foreign countries. The power of the transmitting stations in Liberia, Sri Lanka and the Philippines has been greatly increased. Consequently the United States is accelerating its ideological attacks on the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. These continents are conducting a liberation struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and that is precisely why the United States is reorganizing its undermining propaganda means, expanding the personnel and increasing allocations for their activities. These additional allocations to the VOA, as its director recently admitted, will be utilized also for keeping closer coordination in the broadcasts made by the CIA-financed radio stations, the Voice of Free Asia and the Voice of Free Africa. Each of these stations has a set job to do, a job -- needless to say -- that has been given them by the CIA. The broadcasts of the Voice of Free Asia, for instance, contain slanderous interpretations of events occurring in Afghanistan, in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The radio station tries very hard to distort the essence of the progressive socioeconomic transformations going on in a number of Asian countries to compromise the leaders of the national liberation movement.

The VOA and the Voice of Free Asia conducting broadcast to the Arab countries round the clock try to slander and attack those public forces in the Near and Middle East countries that come out against Washington's imperialist policy. These so-called voices stop at nothing, at no underhand means and slanders to try whitewashing the Israeli aggression and Nazi-type atrocities in Lebanon. The undermining United States propaganda also spreads the fairy tale of a non-existing Soviet threat to the Muslim nations and under cover of these outright lies, Washington is carrying out plans to create more military bases in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region. The Americans are striving to foment clashes between Iran and Afghanistan, between Iran and Iraq, playing up certain religious differences between them and ascribing various hostile schemes in their mutual relations.

In broadcasts to Pakistan, anti-Afghan and anti-Indian sentiments are constantly underscored so that the Islamabad regime could be tied still closer to Washington's policy in Asia. In the psychological war of American imperialism against the developing countries, the CIA occupies the leading role. Not so long ago Washington sanctioned what was called regular ties between the CIA and representatives of the mass media. The materials prepared by members of the CIA concerning the internal affairs of various countries are published in what is passed off as neutral publishing houses in third countries. Actually, however, they are totally controlled by the American Central Intelligence Agency. Operatives of the CIA are working in all African departments of the International Communications Agency, or the ICA, and also as correspondents of the ASSOCIATED PRESS and the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL. Spreading slander and misinformation, they are striving to incite differences amongst the African people, to instill ideas in their minds that are favorable to Washington.

The understanding is growing in the world that the ideological struggle must not turn into a psychological war, that it must not be used as a means for interfering in the internal affairs of countries and peoples or lead to political and military confrontation.

U.S. TO SUPPLY 60 F-5 PLANES TO TAIWAN

LD192156 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 19 TASS -- The Reagan administration has officially informed the Congress today that the United States intends to supply 60 F-5 fighters to Taiwan, Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House, has announced. The announcement came two days after the United States and the People's Republic of China had published a joint communique which contained the U.S. promise to decrease U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan.

Under an agreement between the Taiwan regime and the U.S. aircraft building company Northrop, these will be planes produced jointly by the United States and Taiwan. Taiwan has already manufactured more than 200 F-5 fighters under a Northrop license.

FEDOROV COMMENTARY ON U.S.-PRC COMMUNIQUE

LD192006 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] A few days ago China and the United States issued a joint communique on U.S. military aid to Taiwan. The correspondent of the Washington POST accredited in Beijing reports that there the document is being made out to be a major diplomatic triumph for China. Our commentator Vasilii Fedorov gives us his viewpoint today. He writes:

The story reported by the Washington POST correspondent is the one being spread today by the leaders and the media in China. The United States on the other hand takes a totally different view of the matter. The ABC correspondent at the White House, (Mike van Clements) - for one, stated in his report that the agreement contained many concessions on the Chinese part. For one thing China no longer insists on an immediate halt to U.S. arms deliveries to Taiwan as it did, and did strongly, at the start of negotiations 10 months ago.

Now Beijing has agreed that Washington would continue to collaborate with Taiwan in the military area for an indefinite period of time. The ABC correspondent notes that China has also foregone another much milder [word indistinct] demand that the United States set a time limit for halting the deliveries. The correspondent of another telecasting corporation, NBC, (Sandy Gilmore) states that apparently the leaders of China have decided the communique is the most it can get out of Washington at present. China has now apparently decided against acting on its threat to downgrade the level of relations with the United States and, Mr (Gilmore) concludes, the Taiwan crisis has blown over.

In that case what diplomatic triumph is Beijing talking about? There never was one. The statute on Taiwan remains in effect in the United States, and in keeping with it American and Taiwanese cooperation continues to develop and that includes military cooperation. There is (?not an objection) in the communique against the statute, and (?quite) the contrary, the imperialists two-Chinas concept is provided with a legal foundation. [Word indistinct] a statement issued simultaneously with the communique by the Chinese Foreign Ministry says that all interpretations designed to link the communique with the statute on relations between the United States and China go (?counter) to the spirit and essence of the given communique and are unacceptable.

But the thing is, no one in the United States (?is) planning to link the one with the other. Quite the contrary, the United States insists the communique is one thing and the statute is quite another. The statute will remain in effect as before. President Reagan himself stressed in a special statement on 17 August that U.S. friendship with Taiwan will remain lasting and unchanged. And then White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes gave his view of the Sino-American communique at a routine press conference. He said that in the opinion of the administration and President Reagan personally the communique serves the interests of long term U.S. policy in the Far East.

[Words indistinct] meantime that the imperialist policy of the United States (?is shaped) for anything but looking out for China's interests. What Washington is after is to make Beijing and its policies serve the interests of the United States. This statement totally (?crosses) out the rhetoric about a diplomatic triumph (?seen) for Beijing. It, moreover, reveals in all its starkness the inequitable nature of the Sino-American deal concluded as Washington dictated it.

PRC PAPER, U.S. OFFICIAL CITED ON ARMS SALES

LD192134 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing August 19 TASS -- The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO published the leading article devoted to the joint U.S.-Chinese communique in connection with the deliveries of up-to-date U.S. armaments to Taiwan.

The newspaper writes, specifically, that the publishing of the joint communique has broken the deadlock over the question of the sale of weapons to Taiwan by the United States. This, however, does not mean a complete solution of the question. The clouds overhanging the Chinese-U.S. relations have not been dispelled completely and though the United States gave promises it is yet necessary to watch how it will act. We hope that the U.S. Government will truly fulfill its promises and really decrease the sales of armaments to Taiwan and will also exert every effort to create conditions for an early and final settlement of the matter, the newspaper writes.

RENMIN RIBAO regards as the main obstacle to the development of Chinese-U.S. relations the so-called "Law on Relations With Taiwan" contradicting the principles set out in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the USA. The newspaper writes that if the policy-makers in Washington assess relations between the two countries in accordance with this law, it will be impossible to develop Chinese-U.S. relations and these relations will be faced with a serious crisis again.

Washington August 19 TASS -- Speaking in the House Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs John Holdridge, specifically said that while working out its policy with regard to Beijing the Reagan administration constantly bears in mind two problems, on the one hand, the United States historic commitments to the people of Taiwan, and on the other, the possibility of widening relations with the People's Republic of China. Emphasising that the United State's approach is based on precisely this double motivation, John Holdridge said that the United States is not going to turn its back on its old friends in Taiwan.

Representative of the White House Larry Speakes said that the Reagan administration will send to the Congress within the next two days an official notification of the intention to supply to Taiwan the equipment for joint production of 60 F-5E fighter planes. The deliveries will cost 240 million dollars. The plans of the administration are aimed at ensuring the efficiency of Taiwan's antiaircraft defence, said the White House representative.

DETAILS NOTED ON U.S.-PRC ARMS SALES COMMUNIQUE

LD181446 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 18 TASS -- A U.S.-Chinese communique concerning the shipments of up-to-date U.S. weapons to Taiwan has been published here. It follows from this document that the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan remains open. But the governments of both countries declared that they would exert maximum effort to adopt measures and create conditions facilitating a complete resolution of that problem.

The U.S. Government pledged in this connection that both in quantity and in quality U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan would not exceed their level of recent years and that it was going gradually to reduce its arms sales to Taiwan. The U.S. President declared that Washington took note of China's assurances that China would resolve the Taiwan problem by way of a peaceful settlement.

The U.S.-Chinese communique said that the respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as non-interference in the internal affairs of each other represented the basic principles determining relations between the United States and China. It also confirmed the U.S. statement of January 1979 that the United States recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole lawful government of China and recognized the position of the Chinese side according to which there is only one China and Taiwan is part of it.

DPRK PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

18 August Arrival

LD181716 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 18 TASS -- A delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic led by Hwang Chang-Yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Initial Activities

SK200330 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly led by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and member of the Secretariat of the KWP Central Committee, arrived in Moscow on an official friendship visit.

The delegates visited the Supreme Soviet on 19 August. They were welcomed by Comrade Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities, the USSR Supreme Soviet.

They stressed that the friendly relations between the assemblies of the two nations are not only promoting understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two nations but contributing to consolidating peace and security in Asia and the world.

Comrade (Lukanov), deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, other officials and DPRK Ambassador to the USSR Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong attended the talks.

The Korean delegates visited Lenin's Tomb and placed a wreath there. They also visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Kremlin and placed a wreath there. The Korean guests toured Lenin's office in the Kremlin and his residence and museum.

Meeting With Kuznetsov

LD192000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Vasilii Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today a delegation from the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Comrade Kuznetsov stressed that the Soviet people are striving to expand and intensify the traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation with the Korean people in various fields. The strengthening of these relations is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries, the whole of world socialism and the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

Hwang Chang-yop expressed confidence that the visit by the DPRK parliamentarians will be a positive contribution to the cause of strengthening Korean-Soviet relations and will help to improve mutual understanding between the peoples of both countries.

Comrade Kuznetsov received the Order of the State Banner (First Class) from Hwang Chang-yop so that it can be passed on to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who has been awarded the order by the DPRK Central People's Committee.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES JAPANESE OFFICIAL 19 AUGUST

LD191726 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasilii Kuznetsov today received in the Kremlin prominent leader of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, president of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society, member of parliament Munenori Akagi.

During the conversation the Soviet side emphasized the importance of the quest of the ways of the deepening of mutual understanding and strengthening of confidence between the USSR and Japan and thus creating the conditions necessary for the development of goodneighbourly relations between the two countries. Good opportunities for this are opened by concrete constructive initiatives and proposals on questions of relations with Japan made in Leonid Brezhnev's speeches.

Munenori Akagi spoke highly of the peaceful foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union. The Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society in cooperation with other Japanese public organizations will continue widening the activity aimed at the development of versatile contacts between Japan and the USSR, at the spread in Japan of correct views about the Soviet Union, at the establishment of confidence and good will between the peoples of both countries, Munenori Akagi said.

TOKYO'S 'ADVENTURIST' MILITARY POLICY EXAMINED

PM191041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Bandura: "Programed Adventurism"]

[Text] In Japan the governmental National Defense Council under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Z. Suzuki has approved the 5-year military program for 1983-1987.

So far documents of this kind have figured only as working materials for the country's military department -- the National Defense Agency. This time, however, it has been decided to impart the status of a government decision to the latest program for the buildup of armaments. And this "promotion" makes us look more attentively at its figures.

The National Defense Council has resolved that by 1988 the country's Armed Forces should have, 314 tanks, about 2,200 artillery pieces, and 178 warships with a total tonnage of 320,000 tons.... But these figures alone, for all their specific nature, still say nothing. They acquire meaning only in the light of the admission made to a KYODO news agency correspondent by a military department spokesman: The National Defense Agency intends by 1988 to haul Japan up to fourth place in terms of its level of conventional armaments among the "partners in the Western alliance," ranking only after the United States, Britain and France.

The ambitiousness of these designs is visible to the naked eye, as they say. And this in turn leads to the conclusion that the state whose military might and aggressive aspirations once brought the Asian peoples untold hardships is again beginning to loom on the horizon as the specter of a "great military power." And if Japan intends to spend over \$60 billion on the arms race over the next 5 years, you involuntarily ask: "What for?"

Tokyo hastens to assure us that "Japan is arming itself exclusively for the purposes of enhancing the effectiveness of its defense potential." And to corroborate the urgency of the task, it points to the mountain of works in which the bogey of the "Soviet threat" can be discerned in virtually every line. But this "argument" does not stand up to serious criticism, because the USSR not only presents no "threat" to Japan, but is making constant, persistent efforts to effectively safeguard peace and security for all states including its neighbor in the Pacific Ocean.

Indeed, are not the interests of Japan's security considered in the draft treaty on good-neighborliness and cooperation submitted for businesslike discussion by the Soviet side? Would not constructive discussion of the 26th CPSU Congress's proposal that specific talks be held on confidence-building measures in the Far East accord with Japan's interests? Is not the USSR's statement that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear weapons against states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their own territory addressed to the country that suffered the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Moreover, there is no doubt that the Soviet Union's unilateral undertaking to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons accords with Japan's security interests.

Tokyo is well aware of all these and many other global initiatives by the USSR to establish relations of reliable peace and good-neighborliness with Japanese and to consolidate international security on our entire planet. Those responsible for effecting Japanese policy cannot fail to understand that no "Soviet threat" actually exists. If they still elaborate plans like the program just approved for Japan's remilitarization -- they have their reasons.

The most important reason is the aggressive nature of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance within whose framework Japan's armed forces are being built up. It is not hard to notice that the chronological framework of Japan's military program coincides with the 5-year strategic program elaborated in the United States. The "U.S. Defense Department's strategic guidelines for the next 5 years," approved by C. Weinberger 2 months ago, devote considerable space to Japan as a military partner. This document proclaims as the U.S. administration's paramount goal: "The transformation of our relations with Japan into an active defense partnership" in which that country is asked to increase its military potential substantially.

But what "defense" means can be judged by the hypothetical "situation" put forward by the U.S. naval strategists and published in the weekly New York TIMES magazine. According to their schemes, Japan is enlisted to take part in the U.S. troops' "punitive expedition" against a Southeast Asian state which has allegedly encroached on U.S. "vital interests in the Strait of Malacca."

Comment is superfluous, as they say. Washington would like to see its Far Eastern ally's armed forces as some unpaid appendage in any adventure the people on the banks of the Potomac consider necessary in that part of the world to implement the White House's projects. And the tasks the R. Reagan administration has set for Japan seem to boil down not just to participation in "punitive expeditions" with easy victories programmed for them. The magazine NATION asserts that during his recent visit to the Japanese islands U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger demanded from Tokyo neither more nor less than "preparation for thermonuclear war."

Commentators also detect a reflection of Washington's demands in Japan's new military program. They note in particular that this program provides for reinforcement of the Japanese Navy to dimensions that will make it possible to fulfill the Pentagon's demand that Japan be turned into a force to replace the United States in ocean expanse extending from the Japanese islands to Guam in the east and the Philippines in the south. Military commentators note that implementation of the new program takes into account another Pentagon demand -- for the use of Japan's Navy and Air Force to block straits through which pass the Far East's important shipping routes. And finally, a conclusion causing particular alarm among the peace-loving forces in Japan and attracting the attention of states neighboring on Japan: By approving the new program Tokyo is taking an important step toward the country's direct involvement in Washington's strategy, built on the concept of a "limited nuclear war." By joining in the buildup of tension in the Asian part of the Pacific as the United States' "junior partner," Japanese ruling circles are promoting the growth of the threat of a thermonuclear conflict, the first victim of which could be Japan itself.

However, it looks as though Tokyo fails to take account of this. And this short-sightedness, striking for the leading circles of a state that has already been a U.S. thermonuclear weapon testing range, merely emphasizes the danger of a Japanese-U.S. military alliance for the cause of peace and the adventurist nature of Tokyo's military policy.

GANDHI: USSR 'INVALUABLE PARTNER' IN DEVELOPMENT

LD191902 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Indira Gandhi has sent a telegram to the Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov, thanking them for a message of congratulations on the occasion of India's Independence Day.

Thirty-five years ago, the telegram says, we started on our long path of national development and of building a modern society on the basis of social justice. The Soviet Union has become an invaluable partner in our efforts to reach this goal. Cooperation between the two countries is contributing to the implementation of our programs for economic development and social progress. It also is an important factor of ensuring peace and extending international understanding. Indian-Soviet friendship, which has deep roots, firmly binds our peoples.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DRA INDEPENDENCE DAY

Response to Soviet Greetings

LD191104 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Babrak Karmal and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand have thanked the Soviet leaders for the warm fraternal congratulations on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the restoration of Afghanistan's independence.

"More than sixty years ago the freedom-loving Afghan people upheld the independence of their beloved motherland in a heroic struggle against foreign colonialists", says the Afghan leaders' telegram addressed to Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov. "The Afghan people remember well that in those years the Soviet Government under the leadership of the great Lenin was the first of all states to recognize independent and sovereign Afghanistan. Since then Afghanistan's relations with the land of the soviets, relations based on the principles of friendship, good neighbourliness, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and mutually beneficial cooperation, have been developing for the good of the peoples of the two countries."

"After the triumph of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, relations between our countries have risen to a new, qualitatively higher level," the Afghan leaders point out. "The Soviet Union, true to its internationalist duty, has rendered and continues to render fraternal unselfish assistance to the Afghan people in the cause of defending the gains of the revolution from the intrigues of the enemies of our free, independent and progressive country. Great and inestimable is the Soviet Union's assistance in the building of a new and just society in Afghanistan under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The unbreakable friendship and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union inspires us to new accomplishments in interests of our glorious people, in the interest of peace in the region and throughout the world."

Soviet-Afghan Friendship

LD191944 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] August 19th is observed in Afghanistan as restoration of independence day. More on this from our correspondent in Kabul:

Sixty-three years ago Afghanistan restored its independence, yet in our days it has again come under threat. Old routes through Pakistani territory are used to bring armed bands of terrorists to Afghanistan. The sponsors of the undeclared war -- the United States and China -- don't conceal that they want to change the present system in Afghanistan and place that country under their control.

Washington and Beijing received with hostility the news of the revolutionary changes launched in Afghanistan in April, 1978, changes promoting the country's independence and marking an end to the feudal system which torpedoed social and economic progress.

The bands infiltrated into Afghanistan try to destabilize life in the country, to hold up the peaceful construction of a new society free from exploitation of man by man. Equipped with American and Chinese arms, the terrorists kill civilians, destroy crops and carry out other acts of subversion. The undeclared war does a great damage to the national economy, distracts a lot of effort and resources. Nonetheless, the Afghan people firmly follow the road of social reforms they have chosen.

The Afghan people actively support the policy of social and economic reforms pursued by the government and the ruling People's Democratic Party. This stand has taken concrete form in the establishment of the national patriotic front, where all the political, public and religious organizations are represented.

In its peaceful development Afghanistan enjoys large-scale selfless aid from the Soviet Union. This country takes part in the construction of irrigation canals; factories provide equipment for schools and colleges. At the request of the Afghan Government, and in keeping with the Treaty of Friendship between the two countries, the Soviet Union sent a limited contingent of its troops to Afghanistan to help it defend itself against foreign aggression. These facts reflect the concrete content of traditional Soviet-Afghan friendship. The Afghan welcomed as another display of this friendship the message of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov sent on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the restoration of independence.

Achievements of Revolution

LD191632 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 18 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] We have received a cable from Kabul reporting on preparations for the Afghan national holiday, the anniversary of independence, observed on 18 August. Sixty-three years ago on that day the Afghans gained independence after a long struggle against British colonialists.

On the eve of that day in Kabul they sum up the most important results of what has been achieved in the 4 years since the April Revolution. The people's regime has provided Afghan farmers with land and water and has increased the earnings of workers and employees; they are provided with housing and food products. Eighty percent of the country's population is still illiterate, but over 27,000 education courses have been organized and are being attended by 630,000 workers, farmers and employees.

Our country has helped Afghanistan in the construction of 170 industrial and agricultural enterprises, some of which are still under construction at present. Soviet specialists have trained over 70,000 Afghan workers in various professions. It is stressed in Kabul that in the struggle against the enemies of the April Revolution Afghanistan enjoys the wide support of friends in many countries in the world.

AFGHAN REVOLUTION NOT CONTRARY TO ISLAM

NC191207 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Social Justice and Defense of the Homeland From Islam's Outlook"]

[Text] Under the aegis of the devotion and heroism of the Afghan workers, profound and progressive changes are successfully taking place in the country in all aspects of life.

The reason these successes have been achieved is that the program instituted by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] takes into consideration all the special features of the historic past and the rites and traditions of the Afghan people.

As pointed out by leader of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Babrak Karmal in his speech at the national general conference of the PDPA, the April Revolution has a national character because the national distinctions of the people living in Afghanistan, the profound religious feelings, and the historic and cultural customs of their moral values have been observed. Babrak Karmal said: We respect these traditions and values. We have very carefully preserved, and are expanding, the best and most progressive legacies of the past generations.

Everyone knows that one of the slogans of the April Revolution was and is respect of Islam, the freedom of religious activities and complete freedom in observing religious rites. While implementing the national social and economic program, the PDPA is trying to create conditions according to the norms of social justice and the principles of Islam. The enemies of the people of Afghanistan, who spare no efforts in preventing the creation of a new and happy society, try to distort the nature of the PDPA's policy on Islam and on pious Muslims. These enemies present the April Revolution as almost contrary to Islam.

Let us now see what these words mean and if this is actually true. Is the simple and clear objective of the Revolutionary Government of the DRA, which is to ensure the happiness of the Afghan people and to turn Afghanistan into a flourishing country, contrary to what is stated in verse 1 of Surah 20 which says: We have not sent down the Koran to thee to be an occasion for thy distress? Does Islam oppose the progress and development now going on in this country? Is it not according to the principles of Islam that land and water, which previously belonged to exploiters and usurers, are now being distributed among the needy and poor people with large families? Everyone knows that Islam respects only that ownership that has been achieved honestly and through respectable work.

It has been said from time immemorial that a Muslim should toil, and it happens that the revolutionary rule is now defending such toilers and all its efforts are aimed at giving the fruits of the revolution to those who cultivate the land, produce grain, take herds to graze, build roads, dig canals and build houses. All pious Muslims and, above all, the toilers of the DRA have understood this precisely and profoundly.

Let us now look at the call by the revolutionary regime and the PDPA to all those who value the interests of the nation. This is a call for collective participation in the creation of a progressive, flourishing and happy Afghanistan and for defending the country from attempts by the forces of imperialism and reaction. Does Islam negate national and patriotic unity? Is struggling to defend the homeland not the holy duty of Muslims? Let us recall the glorious pages of the Afghan people's history who defended their freedom and independence in their struggles against the British colonialists. Especially at that time the 'ulema, who had strong and close relations with the farmers, craftsmen and traders, often organized and inspired national unity which played a decisive role in crushing the British colonialists.

Does the peaceful line of the DRA's foreign policy clash with verses from the Koran which speak of cooperation among all nations and call on Muslims to achieve understanding and cooperation, and not enmity and hate, the basis of relations between men? Surah 49, verse 12 [as heard] of the Koran says: Oh mankind! We created you as male and female and made you into nations and tribes that ye may know each other.

The DRA supports this peace, good understanding and wide-scale international cooperation and mutual assistance. By propounding peaceful initiatives for the solution of the problem concerning the Afghan situation, the DRA is persistently working toward a reduction of the arms race and is adding to the effect of the strugglers' activities for peace by denouncing the abominable Israeli aggression of Lebanon.

The April Revolution is undoubtedly a deeply national and democratic revolution and a reflection of the strong will of the Afghan Muslim masses in establishing true social justice and equality.

The experience of Islamic countries like the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, Syria, Libya, the PDRY and Afghanistan itself prove that revolutionary changes not only are not contrary to the social content of Islam and its historic call for the establishment of justice and equality and with the eradication of the exploitation of man by man, but on the contrary these changes make possible the actual fulfillment of these principles in the life of nations.

PDPA PAPER PUBLISHES BOOKLET ON COUNTERREVOLUTION

LD191812 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Kabul August 19 TASS -- "The Image of the Afghan Counterrevolution" is the title of a booklet, which was issued by the main desk of the newspaper HAQIQT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR, the publication of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The booklet cites irrefutable facts which are evidence of an undeclared war waged against revolutionary Afghanistan by American imperialism from Pakistan's territory.

The booklet contains photographic documents which irrefutably prove who are responsible for the terror and killings, for fire and explosions on Afghan soil. The booklet cites biographies of the so-called leaders of the Afghan counter-revolution who entrenched themselves in Pakistan, the testimony of bandits taken prisoner at different times on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, shows the beastly image of the Afghan counter-revolution masterminded by the experienced hands of the CIA of the United States and its allies.

The booklet was put out in English, German, French and Spanish.

ANNIVERSARY OF SRV'S 'AUGUST REVOLUTION' NOTED

LD192044 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] August 19th is the 37th anniversary of the August revolution in Vietnam. Here is a report sent in from Hanoi by our correspondent.

The courageous Vietnamese people have lived through many trials since that time but they have always emerged victorious. The main result of the period that elapsed since the victory of the August revolution is that the Vietnamese people have kicked alien invaders from their land and reunited their motherland. Now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is surging ahead towards socialism.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are giving aid and assistance both on a two-way basis and within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. With Soviet assistance alone Vietnam has built around 200 industrial and other projects. Vietnamese leaders have repeatedly stressed that the Soviet Union's assistance and the assistance offered by other socialist countries makes for socialist reforms in that country and fortifies Vietnam's independence.

Vietnam is pressing for a stronger world peace, against the aggressive policies steered by Washington and Beijing, who are whipping up tensions in Southeast Asia in an abortive attempt to undermine the prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the international arena. The present difficulties with which Vietnam has met largely come as a result of the fact that Beijing is pushing ahead with its military provocations on the borders of Vietnam. Together with Laos and Kampuchea, Vietnam comes out for friendly relations with Southeast Asian countries.

The Vietnamese people meet the anniversary of the August revolution as a big holiday. As the Vietnamese press points out, new tasks, new problems posed by life in the process of further social and economic transformations lie ahead.

CPSU'S RUBEN RECEIVES FRG'S HORST EHMKE

LD171812 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Aug (TASS) -- Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, today received Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD [Social Democratic Party] group in the FRG Bundestag. During a friendly conversation they noted the important role of parliamentarians in the struggle for maintaining peace and detente in situations of international tension and in curbing the arms race. Horst Ehmke also met with Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Moskovskiy Gorispolkom. The guest was acquainted with the activity of the capital's soviet and with the further development of the city's economy.

IZVESTIYA ANALYZES GIBRALTAR SOVEREIGNTY ISSUE

PM180849 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[E. Kovalev article: "Strife Over Gibraltar"]

[Excerpts] There are still many vexed issues in the political life of present-day Western Europe requiring settlement. One of them is the long-standing conflict about sovereignty over Gibraltar, the British possession in the south of the Pyrenean peninsula and the only remaining colony on the European Continent. The problem of Gibraltar is a painful nagging reminder of the past which could cause a dangerous inflammatory process with the threat of a new aggravation of international tension.

Attempts to settle the problem somehow were resumed during the Spanish-British talks in Sintra (near Lisbon, in Portugal) in 1980. By signing the Lisbon Declaration, Britain seemed to be agreeing to settle the problem in the long term with a consideration for the Spanish side's interests. However, in 1981, when passing the new law on British citizenship, the British Parliament recognized Gibraltarians as British subjects, thus making it clear that there could be no question of the transfer of sovereignty.

Nonetheless Madrid has displayed a readiness to make concessions and agreed to open the border with Gibraltar when "serious talks" on the territory's future destiny begin. These talks were initially scheduled for mid-April this year but the crisis which erupted in the South Atlantic over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands forced their postponement.

Meanwhile, in the course of the keen struggle which has developed in Spain over the country's entry into NATO, the supporters of a pro-Atlantic policy have alleged that joining the bloc would lessen the acuteness of the contradictions with London, make it more tractable and open the way to Gibraltar's integration with Spain, if only through its transformation into a NATO military base. By using this argument, Calvo-Sotelo's government expedited the entry into NATO.

It has now become clear that these hopes were not destined to come true. NATO Secretary General J. Luns quite recently declared officially that Gibraltar's future was strictly a problem of bilateral relations between Spain and Britain and the bloc's leadership did not intend to interfere. J. Luns' words can perfectly well be interpreted thus: It suits NATO that Gibraltar should remain under the control of a loyal U.S. ally -- Britain. Sensing support, Prime Minister M. Thatcher made it clear that British sovereignty over Gibraltar is a matter not open to doubt and that the colony's future destiny should be resolved taking the opinion of its inhabitants into account.

The London propagandists are not letting slip the opportunity to recall that the Gibraltarians have, through a referendum, already expressed themselves against accession to Spain.

The British capital clearly reckons that Madrid, having joined NATO, has lost its means of exerting pressure on the leaders of the Western bloc and at any rate does not possess political and military clout comparable with that of the British. And this gives the Thatcher government a palpable advantage.

Since the end of the conflict in the South Atlantic, the British position on Gibraltar has toughened. To all appearances London has resolved to adopt a position of strength at the forthcoming talks in Madrid. As a result the Spanish Government has refused to resume talks with Britain and has decided so far not to open the border with Gibraltar as promised. This has caused irritation in London.

Britain has already made it clear that it will use yet another means of bringing pressure to bear: Considering Spain's desire to become a member of the EEC, Britain will advance as a condition of its admission the demand that the border with Gibraltar be opened and customs barriers removed. The Spanish press, commenting on these events, concluded that the Calvo-Sotelo government has lost all its trump cards in the Gibraltar question. The leftwing opposition points out that the deadlock which has come about is primarily the result of Spain's too-hasty involvement in NATO.

The Anglo-Argentine conflict showed the danger to world peace and international security presented by longstanding territorial disputes inherited from the era of colonialism. The use of military force or the threat of force, or pressure in such cases, are resolutely denounced by international law. It is logical to recall today the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, which obliges the signatory states to refrain from any actions which could worsen the situation to such a degree that international peace and security would be jeopardized while a peace settlement would, as a result, become even more difficult.

GREEK DELEGATION VISITS SITES IN UZBEK SSR

GF181710 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] A group of Greek representatives headed by Socialist Party [as heard] MP (Dimitrios Hondropoulos) has paid a week-long visit to the Uzbek SSR. The guests visited the Tashkent branch of the Lenin Museum and the Uzbek national products exhibition. They also acquainted themselves with places of interest in Tashkent and visited new construction sites. The Greek guests also traveled to Chirchik and Samarkand. On 16 August they were received by the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In a statement to our correspondent, (Dimitrios Hondropoulos) said: This is my first visit to the Uzbek SSR. We have observed the horizons achieved by the Uzbek people in a number of economic fields under Soviet sovereignty. We have been impressed by the achievements in resolving numerous important social issues in the fields of education, science and technology and medicine. During our stay in the Uzbek SSR, we have been inspired with the confidence that the Soviet peoples are peace-loving and ready to strengthen friendship. On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, we wish new success to the Soviet people in the development of their social life. We also wish success to the Soviet Union in its endeavor to strengthen world peace.

BREZHNEV, BELGIAN KING EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD112238 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent a message to King of the Belgians Baudouin in which he conveyed to him and the Belgian people sincere congratulations on the Belgian national day, wishes of prosperity and successes.

In the reply message the king expressed from himself personally and on behalf of the Belgian people gratitude for congratulations and good wishes and on his part wished happiness to Leonid Brezhnev and the entire Soviet people.

SOVIET-FINNISH TU TALKS END; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD171640 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Helsinki August 17 TASS -- The 26th meeting of the standing Soviet-Finnish Trade Union Commission ended here today. It was attended by a Soviet delegation headed by the chairman of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions Stepan Shalayev, [and a] delegation of the **biggest trade union organizations** of Finland.

A communique which was adopted upon completion of the meeting expresses mutual satisfaction with the progress of implementation of the protocol on Soviet-Finnish trade union cooperation for 1982-1983.

The sides noted that mutual links reached a high level, they are stable, broad and diversified. The intention was stated to continue doing the utmost to perfect the links.

Representatives of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions and trade union centres of Finland emphasized that contacts between trade unions were an important component part of Soviet-Finnish relations, based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which was signed in 1948. The communique points out that the experience of the functioning of the treaty convincingly proved its historical value and lasting significance for mutual relations between the Soviet and Finnish peoples.

In the course of exchanging opinions on the most important international problems the two sides expressed profound concern of the working people and the trade unions of the two countries at the continuing aggravation of the situation in the world. It was emphasized that the process assumed a character dangerous to peace.

Representatives of the trade union movements of the two countries firmly denounced the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the occupation of Arab lands. They expressed confidence that the Middle East crisis can be resolved through political means alone with due account for the legitimate interests of all peoples of the region, on the basis of the U.N. Security Council's resolutions.

In behalf of the trade unions of the USSR and Finland the sides declared full support for mass anti-war movements coming out for consolidation of peace, for full liquidation of nuclear weapons.

PLO EVACUATION APPROVED; LEBANON ELECTIONS

Lebanese Agreement

LD191146 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksander Bogatyrev reports: At a meeting on Wednesday the Lebanese Government decided to agree with the plan of evacuating the armed formations of the Palestine resistance movement from west Beirut and Lebanon. Fulfilment of the United Nations Security Council's Resolutions 508 and 509 should be the first step on the way to the implementation of this plan, the decision says. The Lebanese Council of Ministers also decided to ask the United States, France and Italy to include military contingents of their countries into the disengagement force intended to observe the withdrawal of Palestinian detachments from west Beirut.

Details of Plan

LD191934 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 19 TASS -- After a meeting of the Government of Lebanon here, Prime Minister al-Wazzan has said that the Cabinet has approved the ultimate plan for the evacuation of the Palestinian forces from west Beirut. The Lebanese Government has today sent official requests to the United States, France and Italy, asking them to send their troop contingents intended for the disengagement force in Lebanon.

Radio Israel has reported that the Israeli Government has also approved this plan, drafted as a result of talks between the U.S.-Israeli and the Palestinian-Lebanese side.

The actual evacuation of the Palestinians from Beirut and the simultaneous deployment of the disengagement force there is scheduled for this coming Saturday. As the first step, about 400 Palestinian fighters are to be evacuated to Cyprus. As for the French troop contingent, as has been reported earlier, French paratroopers are going to arrive in Beirut 48 hours after Paris gets an official request from the Lebanese Government. It is expected to be deployed within two evacuation zones, Beirut's sea port and the collection point of Palestinians who are to leave by motor transport for Syria.

The task of the U.S. Marines, who have left Naples for Beirut, will be to disengage the antagonist forces along the "green line" which divides the city into the west and east sectors, from Beirut port to the National Museum. Altogether 800 Marines are expected to disembark on Wednesday next week, when evacuation will already be in full swing. An Italian battalion are getting ready to board sea transport at Brindisi port. Israel's war minister Sharon, who is doing business mostly with U.S. emissary Habib, has stated that they are "rather close to the solution" of the problem and that the situation will be ultimately clarified within the next 24 hours.

Although the latest ceasefire agreement has been honored and the past two days were relatively calm, an explosive situation persists in Beirut and in the occupied areas of south Lebanon. Hoping to bring pressure to bear on the settlement of the present crisis, the Israeli invaders are building up an atmosphere of tension.

It is pointed out here that despite the approval of the plan for Palestinian evacuation from west Beirut by the Lebanese Government and the Palestinian leadership, Tel Aviv is not going to be satisfied with it. It is trying to achieve as soon as possible its second goal, namely, the complete withdrawal from the country of Syrian troops constituting a part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon and of the Palestinian fighters staying in the north and east of the country.

Israel 'Forced To Consent'

LD200900 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Zhudro writes: On getting the approval of the Lebanese and Israeli Governments the plan of the political settlement of the problem of west Beirut is nearing the stage of concrete implementation. On finding itself incapable of breaking the heroic resistance of the Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian fighting men Tel Aviv was forced to consent to the evacuation of the defenders of the besieged city. Despite using the most barbaric methods of warfare the Israelis did not succeed in making the patriots put up a white flag. According to the approved plan they are to leave the Beirut, a city mutilated by long bombings, with dignity, with personal arms in hands.

Despite the achieved agreement the aggressor continues its blockade of the western part of the city. Today, for the 47th day running, the besieged areas of the capital have no water and power supply. At check points Israeli soldiers search those who pass and take away from them all foodstuffs, medicines and bottles with water. No exception is made even for diplomats who, as is known, enjoy the right of immunity in all countries of the world.

Continuing in the Israeli-occupied southern parts of the country are arbitrariness and violence against the local population, first of all the Palestinian refugees. Having destroyed the main refugee camps and leaving without shelter thousands upon thousands of unfortunate families, the Israelis are trying to totally erase these populated localities from the face of the earth. As reported by Wafa agency, recently Israeli soldiers drove nearly 1,500 Palestinian families out of the Al-Miyah wa Miyah camp near the town of Sidon. On opening automatic fire for the purpose of "intimidation" the occupationists killed one child and wounded several other persons.

According to reports reaching here the Israeli military are conducting preparations for a further escalation of military activities on Lebanese soil. A political commentator of Wafa agency notes that Tel Aviv is planning a large-scale military operation in the north of Lebanon and the Al-Biqa' Valley where detachments of Palestinian fighting men and the bulk of Syrian troops of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon are stationed. The Israelis are sending considerable reinforcements to the Al-Biqa' Valley, including tanks and motorized infantry.

The aggressor has repeatedly shelled the villages of Hush-al-Harimah and Al-Hiyarah that are located there, causing casualties among the peaceful population. It was announced by the Israeli Army radio that Defence Minister Sharon has put the troops in the Al-Biqa' Valley on a state of increased combat alert.

The question of holding presidential elections, postponed to Monday, August 23, evokes sharp differences in the country's political circles in this explosive situation. The SANA Syrian agency reports from Beirut that numerous posters and streamers have appeared in the streets of the western part of the capital condemning the attempt to hold the elections in conditions when a considerable part of the territory of Lebanon is under the heel of the Israeli occupationists.

A series of contacts was held on Thursday between representatives of the patriotic forces and the Moslem circles of the country coming out for cancelling the elections. The participants in these contacts, a prominent role in the holding of which is played by the former Prime Minister of Lebanon Sa'ib Salam, stressed that they will not allow the meeting of the country's parliament, at which the new president is to be elected, to be held under the muzzles of Israeli tanks and artillery.

At the same time the right-wing Christian Kata'b (Phalange) Party, which heads the so called "Lebanese front," is whipping up tension in the Lebanese capital by means of terrorist acts. It hopes to get its presidential candidate elected with Israel's support.

Israeli Intentions

LD201220 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Beirut August 20 TASS -- As the working out of the final agreement on the withdrawal of Palestinian armed formations from west Beirut nears completion, the Israeli leadership is speaking even more clearly about its intention not to withdraw its troops from Lebanon in the near future and to continue the occupation of that country. Defence Minister Sharon even stated that Israel will expand this occupation by sending its troops to the north and to the Christian part of Lebanon. It is indicated here that this Israeli policy is facilitated by certain forces of Phalangists who would like with the help of Tel Aviv to gain ground on the Moslem population of the country.

Israel intends to capitalise on the presidential elections that have been put off till August 23 because of the absence of a quorum and because of protests by a certain part of Lebanon's politicians that in conditions of the Israeli occupation the holding of the elections will lack the necessary freedom.

The aggressor continues to blackmail various political forces in Lebanon in an attempt to place at the helm of the country such personalities that would sign a separate treaty with it on Israeli terms. In this Tel Aviv is helped by American politicians in Lebanon. In its desire to make short shrift of the Palestinians Israel is harbouring plans of partitioning Lebanon, separating the south from Lebanon and creating there a puppet state under its control.

Numerous posters and streamers have appeared in the streets of the western part of Beirut condemning the attempts to hold presidential elections at a time when a considerable part of Lebanon's territory is under the heel of the Israeli occupationists. A series of intensive contacts was held yesterday between representatives of the patriotic forces and the Moslem circles of the country coming out for the cancellation of the elections. The participants in these meetings, in the holding of which an important role is played by the former Prime Minister of Lebanon Salam, stressed that they will not allow the meeting of the country's parliament, at which the new president is to be elected, to be held under the muzzles of Israeli guns.

As to the realisation of the agreement reached by the American-Israeli and Lebanese-Palestinian sides, as it was announced by the Lebanese Foreign Minister Butrus, 350 French servicemen of the disengagement force will arrive in Beirut on August 21. The evacuation of Palestinian fighting men will begin on that day. Recently President Mitterrand of France stated that this force is being created on the request of the Lebanese Government with the consent of the PLO and Israel, and not on the decision of the United Nations Organisation although its observers will be in contact with the disengagement force. In this connection the president said that if any of these sides -- Lebanon, the PLO or Israel -- reconsiders its decision the French troops will leave Lebanon. In an attempt to fend off any possible criticism of France for its participation in the force that is being formed in circumvention of the United Nations jointly with the United States which, as is known, is assisting the Israeli aggression, Mitterrand insisted that in the obtaining conditions France saw no other way of saving the city with a population of half a million and that its actions are directed at preserving chances of a political settlement of the situation in Lebanon in which it is prepared to take [part], if invited.

Zubkov Comment

LD192318 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Excerpt] Israeli radio has announced that the Israeli Government has also approved the plan for the evacuation of the Palestinians from Beirut.

The actual evacuation of the Palestinians from Beirut and the simultaneous entry of buffer forces has been planned for Saturday. As a first step, about 400 Palestinian fighters must first be evacuated to Cyprus.

French paratroops -- you see them on your screens -- are getting ready to be in Beirut 48 hours after Paris receives an official invitation from the Lebanese Government. It is thought that they will be located in the region of two evacuation zones: the Beirut sea port, and the gathering point for the Palestinians for their evacuation by motor vehicles to Syria.

The U.S. Marines who left Naples for Beirut have been given the task of disengaging confronting forces along the green line dividing the city into west and east sectors, running from Beirut port to the National Museum. It has been planned that the 800 Marines will land on Wednesday next week when the evacuation will already be in progress. An Italian battalion is getting ready to embark on ships in Brindisi.

The chairman of the Lebanese parliament, Al-As'ad, speaking on national radio, announced that the Lebanese presidential election has been postponed to Monday, 23 August, for security reasons. The election was scheduled for today. The president was to be elected by deputies during the session of parliament. Tel Aviv, supported by the United States, did not want the election to be delayed but to be held now during the moment of tension. The reasons for this are clear: to make advantage use of the moment, exert pressure on the Lebanese authorities and the parliamentary deputies in order to achieve the election of a president acceptable to Tel Aviv and the U.S. administration.

Most of the political and religious forces in the country are opposed to the election of a president during the Israeli occupation. Let us remember the statement made by the leader of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, Junblatt: The election of a new head of state must be the result of the expression of free choice and must not be imposed by Israeli guns.

Facing Israeli guns is Mansur Palace, the residence of the Lebanese parliament. In order to implement security measures during the presidential election, it is necessary for the Israeli troops to withdraw from this region and for units of the Lebanese Army and internal security forces of the country to establish control over it.

Of course, it is necessary to ensure that the deputies themselves attend the parliament session and that is no easy task, given that a considerable part of Lebanese territory is occupied and the blockade of west Beirut continues. In addition, the only leader who has officially registered his candidacy for the post of president up to now is military commander of the rightwing Christian Lebanese front Al-Jumayyil, who has compromised himself through long-standing collaboration with the Israelis.

Election Postponement

LD191758 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reports: By a decision of Lebanese parliament, the election of a new president of the country, scheduled for August 19, was postponed till August 23 "for security considerations". Their venue has been also changed. Instead of the earlier-planned Mansur Palace located at the boundary between the eastern and western parts of the Lebanese capital, the election is to be held in the building of a military school at Al-Fayyadiyah in east Beirut, i.e. under full control of Israeli troops.

Meetings of the leaders of the Moslem community and the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon were held yesterday. At the close of the meetings it was announced that the Shi'ite, Sunni and Druze deputies decided to boycott the parliament sitting to be convened to elect a new president.

The statements that have been adopted emphasised that in the conditions of the Israeli aggression when a large part of the Lebanese territory is occupied by Zionists and when Tel Aviv by force of arms is seeking to impose its puppet, ready to sign a so-called "peace treaty" with Israel, upon the Lebanese people, all the patriotic forces, be it Moslem or Christian, are refusing to participate in the Tel Aviv-elaborated farce of electing a new president.

Criticism of Election Plans

PM191547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Election Venture"]

[Text] Beirut, 16 Aug (TASS) -- At a time when the Israeli Army has occupied a considerable part of Lebanon's territory, has reduced part of the country's capital to ruins -- west Beirut -- and is continuing to shell the city, killing the peaceful population, Tel Aviv is seeking to exploit the election of a new president of the republic for its own ends and to exert political and other pressure on the Lebanese authorities in this connection.

The election, scheduled for 19 August, as is well known, is to take place at a session of the Lebanese parliament. It is perfectly obvious that under the complex conditions of Israeli aggression a considerable number of parliamentary deputies will be unable to take part in the election. And the other parliamentary deputies will be pressured by the Israeli military in order to secure the nomination for the post of president of a candidate who would conclude a so-called "peace treaty" between Lebanon and Israeli on Camp David terms.

Prominent politicians and statesmen of the republic have sharply criticized these anti-Lebanese plans. In particular, W. Junblatt, leader of Lebanon's national patriotic forces, said: The election of the new head of state must be the result of a free expression of will, not something imposed beneath the barrels of Israeli guns. Former Lebanese Prime Minister S. Salam declared that the country's supreme state interests demand the cancellation of the scheduled session of parliament and the holding of the election only after deciding on a candidate who will seek to reunite and not split Lebanon.

Overall, this whole venture of electing a president at a time when Israeli troops are occupying the country and are not intending to leave it is regarded here as an action of the Israeli occupiers, who are pursuing the aim of foisting on Lebanon a regime that suits them through the election of a candidate who would be reminiscent of a dictator on the Latin American pattern.

UN CONSIDERS LEBANON CRISIS, PALESTINIAN ISSUE

General Assembly Resolution

LD200622 Moscow TASS in English 0555 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The UN General Assembly has rejected the U.S. hegemonistic policy in the Middle East, which boils down to the encouragement of the Israeli aggression, the denying of the right to self-determination to the Palestinian people and attempts to replace comprehensive settlement of the crisis in that region by separate deals in its selfish interests.

The emergency special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian question, which resumed its work at the demand of the Non-Aligned Movement, has adopted a resolution urging the UN Security Council to discuss practical measures aimed at making Tel Aviv stop its aggression against Lebanon.

Such measures have not been taken so far because of the bitter resistance of the United States. U.S. defense "umbrella" over the aggressor has enabled it to continue without hindrance its brigandage in Lebanon, expanding the scope of bloodshed. The stand assumed by the General Assembly actually means the denunciation by the world community of nations of Washington's course.

The resolution proposes that the UN secretary general establish contacts with all the sides in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, with the aim of convening an international conference under the UN aegis. The conference is to search for concrete ways and means of achieving a comprehensive just settlement of the conflict.

Despite the resistance of the U.S., the General Assembly has again reiterated the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and national independence and went on record against "any policy and plans aimed at settling Palestinians outside their motherland."

The results of voting on this resolution, sponsored by 24 non-aligned countries, have convincingly demonstrated complete isolation of the U.S.-Israeli aggressive alliance in the international arena. Only Washington and Tel Aviv voted against the document approved by 120 votes. Representatives of 20 countries, mainly members of the NATO bloc and several Latin American dictatorial regimes, abstained from voting.

The results of the discussion and the voting have been assessed in the UN circles as a major foreign policy defeat of the United States, as an eloquent vote of non-confidence to Washington politicians who arrogated to themselves the right to pose as "intermediaries," covering by allegedly peace-making actions the imperialist nature of their intrigues directed against the interests of Arab peoples.

By overwhelming majority of votes, the session adopted another two resolutions, also opposed by the U.S. and Israel. According to one of them, the assembly resolves that an international conference on the question of Palestine should be convened in Paris next August. Its purpose is to step up efforts of the world community in support of the rights of the Palestinian people. The other document proclaims June 4 -- the day when the Israeli Armed Forces barbarously bombed housing blocks of Beirut -- the international day of child victims of aggression. The General Assembly has been shocked by the great number of victims among Palestinian and Lebanese children as a result of the Israeli aggression, this resolution points out.

Nonaligned Efforts

LD191826 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The Nonaligned Movement has demanded that the United Nations should take effective steps to guarantee security of the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in south Lebanon and other areas which became a target of the Israeli aggression. This demand has been made by the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries which had its meeting at the U.N. headquarters on Wednesday. The meeting discussed the Middle East situation "in connection with the Israeli continuing and broadening aggression against the Palestinian people, their representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization, against the Lebanese people, against sovereignty and integrity of nonaligned Lebanon."

The bureau in its statement stresses that the nonaligned countries call upon the U.N. Security Council to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and take concrete steps towards the exercise of these rights. The bureau highly appreciated the courage of the freedom fighters who are giving a rebuff to the Zionists' invasion which "became possible owing to the U.S. political and military support".

The bureau came out in support of an international conference under the U.N. aegis to search for ways of attaining an all-embracing, fair and durable settlement in the Middle East. The participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in such a conference is necessary, the statement stresses.

The Council of Foreign Ministers of Nonaligned Countries on the Palestinian Issue, which was formed at the latest extraordinary meeting of the Coordination Bureau (Nicosia, July 15-17, 1982) had a meeting with leaders of the main U.N. organizations to discuss the situation in Lebanon. The members of the committee which consists of representatives of nine nonaligned states, had conversations with the U.N. secretary general, president of the General Assembly, president of the Security Council, and also the chairman of the U.N. committee for the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The great role which the United Nations is bound to play in bringing peace to the Middle East was emphasized in the course of the meetings.

The United States is known to have been doing its utmost to bar the community of nations from all negotiations and contacts linked with termination of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. In Washington they hope in such a way to "carve" the world by their own yardstick, which meets only the U.S. hegemonistic interests.

ARAB LEADERS PRAISE FOR SOVIET SUPPORT CITED

LD191640 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- In an extremely serious, critical situation that has formed in Lebanon as a result of the horrible crimes staged by the overweened Israeli aggressors, the Soviet Union's principled line at the support of the lawful national rights of the Palestinian people and defence of the victims of the aggression, at achieving a just and all-embracing Middle East settlement is met with broad approval of politicians, public and the mass media of Arab countries.

"The Soviet Union is a sincere friend of Arabs, loyal to its obligations and principles," said Syria's Minister of Information Iskandar Ahmad. "This is the only state in the world that extends to us assistance so that we could protect ourselves, so that we could fight against the aggressors." Profound gratitude of the Syrian people for the Soviet Union which supports its staunch struggle and exerts vigorous political and diplomatic efforts to curb the aggressor was expressed in the address to the nation by the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party.

High assessment of the Soviet Union's stand concerning Israel's perfidious invasion of Lebanon and the gratitude to the Soviet leadership for the efforts aimed at curbing Israel's aggression against Lebanon, at the defence of the just struggle of the Arab people, at the attainment of all-embracing settlement, establishment of a durable peace in the Middle East were expressed in conversations with the Soviet parliamentarians by King Husayn of Jordan and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Internationalist solidarity and support are of great importance for us, said General Secretary of the Democratic Front of the Liberation of Palestine Nayif Hawatimah. Therefore we are particularly grateful to the Soviet Union which, coming out for justice, always gave and continues giving support to the Palestinian people. The exercise of our lawful rights to return home, to independent development and creation of our own state is possible only on the basis of the proposals advanced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, Nayif Hawatimah said.

Sharing this view of the leader of the Democratic Front of the Liberation of Palestine, the newspaper AL-MUKAWAMAH ASH-SHA'BIYAH which appears in Beirut writes that the stand of the Soviet Union which resolutely opposes the implementation of the U.S. plans of establishing imperialist domination over Arab peoples instills confidence in Arabs.

"The Palestinian people always regarded the Soviet Union as its great friend and ally in the anti-imperialist struggle," said Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat. "From besieged Beirut I send a warm greeting to the Soviet people and express to it our gratitude for the support of the Palestinians' struggle, the support which was expressed so patently in the answers of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to questions of the newspaper PRAVDA. I wish to emphasize that the Soviet Union was and is on our side, holding a firm position of supporting our struggle at this trying historic moment."

PRAVDA REPORTS ROMANIAN-ISRAELI CONTACTS

PM200957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Curb the Israeli Aggressors. Tel Aviv's Insidious Plans"]

[Excerpt] Beirut, 16 Aug -- According to a report by the Romanian agency AGERPRES, the personal representative of the Romanian president, Minister State Secretary Pungan, met with Defense Minister Sharon and Foreign Minister Shamir during a visit to Israel and had talks with them.

KORYAVIN ARTICLE ON U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

PM191341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[L. Koryavin article: "Washington's Duplicity"]

[Text] Hypocrisy giving rise to hypocrisy.... These words could perfectly well serve as an epigraph to the whole U.S. foreign policy course today. Hypocrisy permeates one speech after another by high-ranking Americans. It roams the pages of the U.S. press and fills television screens. American policy has become particularly hypocritical and two-faced in connection with the tragic events in Lebanon.

If you analyze the American leaders' recent statements, they not only will strike you with their illogic and with the speakers' attempts to put, so to speak, the cowboy's two-wheeled cart before the horse but, more importantly, they demonstrate their desire to falsify events that are taking place.

Israel has committed gross aggression by crossing the Lebanese border with tank columns. This is now the third month that it has been devastating Lebanese cities. The Israeli military is killing thousands upon thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese and carrying out a policy of genocide against them. These are the facts, tragic facts. They cannot be refuted. Even Hamilton Whyte, Britain's UN representative -- a U.S. NATO ally -- declares that he is "staggered at what is happening in Beirut" and sees "no acceptable justification for the carnage being perpetrated by Israeli troops."

But American politicians are hastening to cover the uniform of the Israeli aggressor with the barrister's gown of Habib's "peacemaking" mission, which is aimed not at resolving the tragic situation by political means but at protecting the Tel Aviv criminals from being tried by the world public, which demands stern punishment for the Begin-Sharon clique as war criminals. At the same time, it demands that the Washington accomplices in the Lebanese tragedy also be put in the dock beside them.

The United States has repeatedly said that Israel has committed piracy in Lebanon for the purposes of its own "security," although according to the logic of even the most recherche jurisprudence it has gone far beyond all permissible "norms of self-defense." Is this irony or blasphemy? The latter, of course, for all these propaganda screens about Israel's "security" and "self-defense" are just hypocrisy and big lies created in Tel Aviv and Washington political offices. It is precisely with the "concepts" of "self-defense" that the aggressor and his patron have sought to hide the aggressive essence of the invasion of Lebanon, whose purpose was not just to bleed the PLO white but also to extend the Israeli state's "Lebensraum" and, at the same time, the "forward base" for American Armed Forces.

Now Washington is resorting to new maneuvers. Before the eyes of the whole world Israel is perpetrating acts of violence against the Lebanese and Palestinians the analogues of which are to be found in the pages of history, which have recorded the most monstrous crimes committed against humanity. But Washington prefers to speak of anything but that. American propaganda deliberately focuses attention only on the question of the withdrawal of PLO subunits from Beirut. Here the United States is well aware that Israel is playing a perfidious game over the question of the Palestinians' evacuation. It knows of Tel Aviv's intention to conduct the Palestinian fighters along a corridor which would be the corridor of their death.

"When and where will the Palestinians go from Lebanon, by what routes, and how many days will their departure take?" This is what American journalists are showing fake concern about, artificially piling up one "technical detail" after another and devoting maximum attention to them alone. They have no attention left to devote to revealing the true cause of the Lebanese tragedy and putting the chief question: What will happen to the Israeli aggressor's troops? When will they be evicted from Lebanon? The United States prefers to keep quiet about this. Nor does it wish to ponder the fact that a new expulsion of a people already expelled by Israel is being prepared, that Palestinian families will be separated and that new misfortunes and tragedies will befall hundreds of thousands of people. Moreover, the United States, acting in unison with Israel, wishes to remove altogether from the agenda the question of the aggressor's withdrawal from Lebanese territory, for this aggressor openly declares that he intends to "winter in Lebanon" and has already begun advancing in the direction of its northern regions, thus extending the sphere of expansion.

In addition to the "Palestinian factor," the "Lebanese factor" has also appeared in Israel's strategic calculations. Tel Aviv intends to bring Lebanon to its knees, to wrest away part of its territory and to set up a "favorable quisling government" to run the rest. And in this it receives full U.S. blessing.

The duplicity of the American stand is also revealed in the following: Washington has repeatedly proclaimed the "balanced" nature of America's Near East policy and has repeatedly been at pains to stress its "impartiality" and even its "friendliness" toward Arab peoples. The falsity of such assertions is obvious. The events in Lebanon, where the United States has been an accomplice in aggression, have exposed Washington and shown the true face of its "impartiality." The United States is now resorting to new falsifications: It is trying to portray the PLO and not the Israeli vandals as the harbinger of all misfortunes. While accusing the PLO, Washington is trying to separate it from the bulk of the Palestinian population in Lebanon, which is said to be suffering because it has firmly recognized that organization as its sole legitimate representative: Consequently, according to the American politicians' logic, the threat to the Palestinians lies not in Israeli bayonets but in...their own combat detachment -- the PLO. A perfidious design....

It is imperialism's same perfidious design to split Arab unity. It is an attempt to deprive the Arab people of Palestine of their leading, uniting core [nachalo], to make the Palestinians, as the journal MIDDLE EAST has written, "incapable of resisting" and, in the final analysis, to impose on them the plan for notorious Camp David-style "administrative autonomy," which the United States and Israel intend to substitute for the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Those who conceived the Camp David deal tried to adorn it with "peacemaking" laurels and to pass it off as a purely political mission to settle the Near East crisis. But that was just a mask. Camp David has revealed its real face in the ruins of Lebanon. Events have shown that Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to establish their own "peace" in the Near East by brute military force, to establish it with Phantom missile strikes and Merkava tank raids. And, while throwing them into battle, the aggressor and his patrons are seeking to hide the piracy behind a screen of political hypocrisy and duplicity.

LESSONS OF 1953 COUP, NEED FOR UNITY IN IRAN

NC200933 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, 29 years have passed since the 19 August coup which was the result of connivance between U.S. imperialism and Iran's black reaction. At that time, Iran's patriots were defending the people's right to exercise sovereignty on oil -- their national wealth -- by devoted struggles and by making many sacrifices.

Unfortunately, there was no unity that could have helped the anti-imperialist strugglers to resist the participants in the imperialist plot. This allowed the plotters to implement their sinister plan. Dr Mosaddeq's legal government was overthrown and the Americans placed their puppet, Zahedi, at the head of the government. The masters on the other side of the ocean restored the throne and power to the shah, who had betrayed the people and had fled abroad fearing punishment. The 19 August coup revived the shah's anti-people regime for about 25 more years.

One can say that the 19 August coup completed the blackest page in Iran's contemporary history. But the Iranian people never laid down their arms and continued to struggle against the despotism of the shah's regime and imperialist meddling. We know that these struggles led to the victory of the 11 February revolution -- a revolution that granted the people of Iran the possibility to lay the foundations for their life as they deemed suitable and to tread their path toward freedom and justice.

However, now, as 30 years ago, the U.S. imperialists do not want Iran to be free and independent and are sparing no efforts to stifle Iran's revolution. Meanwhile, today as before, they are depending on Iran's black reaction and, above all, on the monarchists and other supporters of the shah's regime.

Lessons learned through history remind the Iranians of how important unity and solidarity of the country's patriotic forces are in confronting the imperialists' machinations.

PRAVDA REPORT ON 15 AUG IRAN-IRAQ FIGHTING

PM200947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS reports: "Iranian-Iraqi Conflict"]

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Aug (TASS) -- Fighting continues in the region of the Iraqi-Iranian border. A communique from the Iraqi Supreme Military Command reports that yesterday combat operations were mounted in the central sector of the front and also near the city of Basra, where three Iranian military positions were destroyed. Iraqi aircraft are making daily bombing strikes against Iranian cities near the border.

INA, the Iraqi news agency, has reported that Iraq's President S. Husayn has warned all countries that their ships should not enter the northern regions of the Persian Gulf, which Iraq has declared to be a war zone.

Tehran, 16 Aug (TASS) -- Yesterday Iranian aircraft struck against oil installations in the Iraqi port of Al-Faw. A communique from the Iranian Armed Forces Joint Staff and the Central Staff of the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards indicates that in retaliation Iraqi artillery shelled the Iranian city of Abadan. There are dead and wounded among the population. The communique says that yesterday the Iraqi forces lost 75 dead and that 1 tank and 4 armored personnel carriers were destroyed. The main fighting, the Iranian agency IRNA reports, was along the Shatt al-Arab waterway.

COMMENTARY, REPORT ON SEYCHELLES COUP ATTEMPT

U.S. Link

LD191540 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- TASS political news Analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The evidence pointing to the United States' involvement in the abortive anti-governmental actions in the Seychelles is yet another proof that Washington conducts the policy of an "undeclared war" against all states of the Third World, which stepped on the path of progressive transformations. And, as elsewhere in Africa, the racist Republic of South Africa, the privileged ally of the Reagan administration, is the man "support" of terroristic actions of the American Central Intelligence Agency on the continent.

That the American officials knew about the planned putsch on the Seychelles is shown through by the fact that the world learnt about it from a representative of the U.S. Embassy in that insular (?state in) the Indian Ocean. And the calls of rebels "for aid in arms and reinforcement" were addressed to the republic of apartheid.

Much in the latest events on the Seychelles is reminiscent of a state coup d'etat attempt on the islands, in November 1981, which was undertaken, as was proved at the court in Victoria, by the terroristic regime of the Republic of South Africa with direct involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Republic of the Seychelles became a target of a conspiracy on the part of international imperialism and reaction, which likewise take vengeance on the peoples of Angola and Mozambique, Ethiopia and Benin, Zimbabwe and Zambia, Madagascar and Mauritius for their anti-imperialist policy. Aggressions and provocations against those states are a component part of a broad neocolonialist conspiracy which has the aim to intensify Western influence in Africa and the neighboring islands of the Indian Ocean. Paid in dollars, the rebels in Victoria tried to overthrow the Seychelles Government because it is fighting for turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, for liquidation of the imperialist bases in that region, because it is coming out against racism.

In the light of the latest aggressive actions on the part of imperialism against progressive states of Africa and the Indian Ocean it became obvious once again that by no means those whom Washington accuses of terrorism -- neither the Soviet Union, nor the national liberation movements -- bear responsibility for the emergence of seats of tensions, for the cult of force which is being implanted by certain circles in the international scene, for the terroristic actions that these or other states encounter. The nutrient ground for arbitrary rule, violence, terrorism in the international scheme is activity and the policy of those who flout the legitimate rights and the interests of sovereign states and peoples, who implant the ideology of racial and national hatred, who back reactionary, dictatorial regimes which are kept in power with the help of terror, who conduct the course of heightening tension in the world in the world and of escalating the arms race, who build up an atmosphere of military psychosis. The address of those mentioned is well known: White House, Washington.

Western Secret Agencies' Role

LD192214 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1800 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] As reported from Victoria, the capital of the Seychelles, an island state in the Indian Ocean and a member of the OAU, government troops have restored control over the radio station and the Union Vale barracks, situated near the city.

On the eve, they were captured by a group of rebels who demanded that the government of France Albert Rene force the resignation of a number of (?staff) officers and certain ministers. Most of the rebels have been arrested and the SAP news agency reports that order and tranquility have been restored to the country.

It is said that just as was the recent case when a state coup was attempted by mercenaries headed by the notorious Michael Hoare, no doubt the secret agencies of the Pretorian regime and that of a number of Western countries were involved. This may be seen from the appeal voiced by the head of the rebels, Sgt Nicole, to the South African authorities, in which he requested for their interference in the Seychelles and the dispatch of military supplies, munitions and assistance.

Commenting on the events in the Seychelles political analysts recall the abortive state coup undertaken by the racist secret agencies and the American CIA in November of last year. Supported by a large unit of hired killers recruited abroad, along with [word indistinct] officers of the South African national intelligence service the Western secret agencies intended then to overthrow the progressive government of France Albert Rene. Analysts draw attention also to the fact that the first report of the present actions of the rebels in the Seychelles had also come from the U.S. Embassy on that island state. Political analysts could not help noticing also the report released by France press which quoted certain sources in Paris to the effect that a French warship has been sent from the Indian Ocean to the direction of the shores of the Seychelles Islands.

REPORTS ON DOE VISIT TO U.S., LIBERIAN ECONOMY

LD192200 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The head of state and the National Salvation Council of the Republic of Liberia, Samuel Doe, is now staying on an official visit in the United States. He had talks in Washington with President Reagan and State Secretary Shultz. He is also to meet Defense Minister Caspar Weinberger, officials of the International Monetary Fund and representatives of American trade and business circles. Here are some more details, as reported by a correspondent of the Soviet news agency TASS.

According to a spokesman of the American administration, talks between President Reagan and the Liberian leader covered certain international issues, the Namibian question in particular. The highlight of the talks, however, was the increase in American monetary and economic aid to Liberia. The current American administration treats Liberia as the most devoted and old ally of the United States in Africa. Indeed, Liberia came into being 135 years ago with the help of the then American Government. Ever since, it's been in the focus of attention of the military, business and trade circles of the United States.

Liberia's advantageous strategic position and her valuable mineral resources, such as rubber and iron ore, have attracted the American business interests to the country. In 1981, Liberia held the first place in Africa for the per capita military and economic aid received from the United States. The American companies Firestone, Bethlehem Steel, United States Steel and others dominate Liberia's economic scene. They drain the country's economy, taking away huge resources in the form of profits. Liberia's external debt grows from year to year. To get rid of the deficit in the balance of payment, Liberia has to turn to American bankers for loans every year. Dependence on Washington is a factor that contributes little to the improvement of the living conditions in the country.

The Liberian leader declared, in one of his statements, in the United States, that Liberia is confronted at present with grave financial social and economic problems. According to him, the child mortality rate in Liberia is one of the highest in the world. Eighty-seven percent of the population is illiterate, there's an acute shortage of prime necessity goods.

Political observers point out that Liberia's present social and economic difficulties are largely the outcome of the country's open door policy, allowing foreign monopolies to plunder its resources untrollably and exploit its manpower potential. And the American press indicates the United States would like to preserve its positions in Liberia. As for the Liberian leader, after talks with President Reagan, he reaffirmed his country's loyalty to the traditional friendship with the United States and to the system of free enterprise inside his country.

CPSU DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO ANGOLA

PM200825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Luanda, 16 Aug -- The CPSU delegation headed by Yu.N. Khristoradnov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Gorkovskiy CPSU Obkom, has concluded its visit to the People's Republic of Angola [PRA].

The Soviet delegation was received by J. Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] and president of the PRA. On behalf of Soviet Communists, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, the delegation leader conveyed best wishes to the Angolan people in building a new life. The Angolan head of state expressed gratitude for the kind words addressed to the MPLA-PT and the Angolan people and conveyed to L.I. Brezhnev cordial wishes for success in his important and responsible party and state work.

The CPSU delegation held talks on questions of interparty cooperation and bilateral Soviet-Angolan relations with representatives of the MPLA-PT headed by L. Lara, member of the MPLA-PT Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee for Organizational Questions. The Soviet guests visited the provinces of Cuanza Norte and Malange and joint Soviet-Angolan cooperation projects and had meetings with leaders of the PRA People's Assembly and with secretaries of provincial and municipality party committees.

In a joint statement for the press the CPSU and MPLA-PT delegations condemned the continuing acts of aggression by the racists of the Republic of South Africa against the PRA, the illegal occupation of part of Cunene Province by the Pretoria military and the recent incursion deep into Angola by Republic of South Africa troops. The Soviet delegation voiced solidarity with the Angolan people's just struggle and evaluated highly the MPLA-PT's stand in its international support for the people of Namibia struggling for their freedom and independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization. The sides roundly condemned the continuing illegal occupation of Namibian territory and the maneuvers of American imperialism, which is trying to delay the resolution of the question of Namibia's which is trying to delay the resolution of the question of Namibia's independence by linking it with the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from the PRA. In this connection the CPSU delegation reaffirmed its solidarity with the Angolan and Cuban governments' stand set forth in the joint statement of 4 February 1982.

The representatives of the CPSU and the MPLA-PT voiced concern over the situation which has now taken shape on the African Continent. Using the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, international imperialism is making attempts to destabilize the situation in the region's progressive countries and to hinder the development of liberation movements in the south of the continent.

The representatives of the MPLA-PT evaluated highly the foreign policy initiatives of the CPSU and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe, liquidating hotbeds of tension and conflict and ensuring lasting world peace.

The sides pointed out that the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and cooperation uniting our parties and peoples are consistently developing and deepening on the basis of common Marxist-Leninist ideology and the principles of proletarian internationalism by which the CPSU and the MPLA-PT are guided.

The representatives of both parties unanimously stated that this visit has made an important contribution to the cause of strengthening the traditional bonds of friendship that have united the two countries' parties and peoples since the start of the Angolan people's liberation struggle against the colonialists. The sides emphasized that the existing cooperation agreements between the two parties and governments are successfully being implemented on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by Agostinho Neto and L.I. Brezhnev in 1976.

The CPSU delegation left for home today.

MOSCOW OFFICIAL DESCRIBES PROJECTS IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD192210 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Summary] A delegation of Soviet irrigation workers has returned from a visit to Maputo. High-ranking official Serafim Ivanov gives details:

[Begin recording in Russian fading to English translation] "With our colleagues in Mozambique, we discussed prospects of further cooperation between our organizations in charge of water resources. The Soviet side is helping the young republic design and build large-scale irrigation projects and develop methods of using water and energy resources for irrigation and the construction of hydropower stations. A major subject under discussion at the talks was the general program of developing the region of the Limpopo and Incomati. Soviet experts have completed work on the first part of the program a month ahead of schedule."

The development of lands in the Limpopo basin and the construction of farming centers there would be advantageous for the Mozambique economy: the new area could help to solve the food problem soon. The program also provides for the construction of several major reservoirs: this would help to prevent floods which damage crops, destroy houses and farms and take hundreds of lives.

"Mozambique plans to build three experimental farms in the Limpopo Valley with Soviet assistance, to study and popularize advanced methods of farming, farming on irrigated land in particular. Mozambique personnel will be taught to run irrigation networks. Local experts will get practical training at Soviet irrigation facilities, construction sites and divining institutes."

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL SENDS TELEGRAM TO BREZHNEV

LD192152 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1830 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The following telegram from Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, was received by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On behalf of the Mozambique people, the Frelimo Party, and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and on my own behalf, I thank you for the cordial message of greetings and good wishes conveyed to us on the 20th anniversary of Frelimo and the 7th anniversary of the proclamation of national independence. We are convinced, that a fraternal friendship and combative solidarity which unite our parties, peoples and countries in the common struggle against colonialism, racism, Zionism and imperialism and in defense of independence, peace and progress in the world will continue to exist between us, as in the past.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S. THREAT TO DEVELOPMENT

LD192206 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- "The Reagan administration made the anti-Cuban campaign one of the main directions of the Latin American policy of the USA," IZVESTIYA writes today.

The resolution about Washington's intentions to resort to any means, including military means, for arresting the alleged "Cuban aggression" in the Western Hemisphere, the resolution that was recently adopted by the Senate of the U.S. Congress, is directed not only against Cuba. "It threatens those countries of Central America and the Caribbean that took the road to independent development," the newspaper writes. With the adoption of this document the United States usurps the right of military intervention in those countries that refuse to yield to imperialist diktat. This is an outright recourse to the "big stick" policy.

"This campaign has been steadily mounting in recent years. The document endorsed in Washington shows that it has now reached a new, extremely dangerous stage," the newspaper writes.

IZVESTIYA points out that the threat of military intervention now looms over Nicaragua. Washington openly interferes in the affairs of Salvador. U.S. military are participating under the guise of "advisers" in combat operations there against patriots on the side of the punitives [as received]. The United States is threatening a small insular state of Grenada. U.S. warships with Marines on board are constantly sailing near Grenada's shores.

"Washington is on purpose aggravating tension in the Central American and Caribbean region, is preparing the atmosphere for a military invasion of some or other country so that, overthrowing the lawful government, to install its own puppets in power," the newspaper writes.

Caribbean Situation

PM181457 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in the 16 August Morning Edition publishes on page 4 under the rubric "IZVESTIYA International Review" a 2,000-word article by V. Silantyev under the heading "Caribbean Basin: Volcano of the People's Anger." The course of events in the Caribbean region, he claims, is not to the liking of Washington politicians who are "trying to reverse it by using the entire arsenal of means of political and economic pressure and counting on dictatorial regimes and military force." Over the years, he continues, "it is only the names of Washington's Latin American 'doctrines' which have changed; their essence has remained the same: tightening the knot of the dependence of all countries south of the Rio Grande on their powerful northern neighbor." An example of this is Reagan's recent "plan for the Caribbean Basin," Silantyev goes on, discussing the plan's military aspects and tracing the history of U.S. "subversive actions" against Cuba and Nicaragua. In the trade and economic sphere, the article claims, the Reagan administration is "toughening its line toward the imposition of all sorts of 'sanctions' against the countries which refuse to follow in the wake of U.S. policy."

Finally the article discusses the backward economy of the Caribbean countries in general, claiming that Washington remains "deaf" to their needs. Although U.S. policy in El Salvador is "at an impasse," Silantyev states, "Washington rejects the very idea of any talks on a political settlement and is gambling on force." "The winds of freedom and national liberation, like the powerful Caribbean hurricanes, are sweeping over the region now, bearing renewal and hope," Silantyev concludes.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS U.S. 'GROSS PROVOCATION'

LD191820 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Managua August 19 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs has expressed a resolute protest against a new gross provocation which has been staged against the revolutionary republic by the United States.

The Foreign Ministry's statement circulated here reports that on August 17 the U.S. destroyer Spruance intruded into the territorial waters of Nicaragua and approached its shores to a distance of ten miles.

The U.S. warship, the statement says, is fitted out with sophisticated equipment for the conduct of espionage, as well as with various armament, including rockets with multiple warheads Sea Sparrow, guns, torpedoes and helicopters.

The presence of the U.S. destroyer in the territorial waters of Nicaragua, the statement points out, is a violation of the sovereign rights of the republic and an outrageous threat which runs counter to the elementary principles of the U.N. Charter and relations between states. It is a question of a gross provocation and another manifestation of the Reagan administration's aggressive policy with regard to Nicaragua. Washington, inspired by the fact that the U.S. Senate has approved the so-called "Simms amendment", openly demonstrates its intention to stage intervention in Central America and unleash a war there, the statement points out.

The Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also issued a statement emphasising that the adoption of the "Simms amendment" meets the aggressive designs of the Reagan administration's certain circles coming out in favour of stepping up U.S. interference in Central America.

The actions of the U.S. Senate, the statement says, were not based on a profound and thoughtful analysis of their possible consequences, as well as of the tense situation Central America is living through. At the same time the Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs expresses its gratitude to all those U.S. legislators who declared against the "Simms amendment" being aware that its adoption would only create new obstacles to a peaceful settlement in the region.

Nicaragua, the statement emphasises, is again reaffirming its striving for negotiations in the name of resolving the serious problems facing the Central American region and in the name of ensuring peaceful coexistence between its peoples.

DELEGATION MEETS NEW COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT

PM171505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Businesslike Atmosphere"]

[Text] Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuarter has received a USSR delegation headed by B. Yazkuliyeu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Bogota for the transfer of presidential power in the country. During the talk there was a discussion of questions of the international situation and the state and prospects for development of Soviet-Colombian relations. The talk took place in a constructive, businesslike atmosphere.

On 10 August the delegation left for home. At the airport it was seen off by Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo and other officials.

SHEVARDNADZE OUTLINES CRIMES, RESPONSIBILITY

PM191053 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Law Enforcement Organs: Analyze, Predict, Prevent: From an Extended Session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau" -- date of session not given]

[Excerpts] The experience of work by a number of subunits of the republic's administrative organs which have achieved a significant improvement in the operational situation in their regions indicates: Violations of the law are susceptible not only to prevention, but also to prediction. Success in the struggle against crimes of all kinds lies above all in the timely exposure and elimination of the conditions, causes and factors which promote them.

These are -- parasitism: Most violations of the law in the republic are committed by people not employed in socially useful labor;

Domestic disorders: A significant percentage of particularly grave crimes against the individual take place against this background;

Drunkenness: Most motor accidents are caused by drivers who are not sober;

Poor economic discipline: Where discipline is inadequate, abuses arise, embezzlements take place and smart operators make their nests.

These are the main directions of the struggle against violations of the law, which party, soviet and public organizations are called upon to wage jointly with administrative organs, it was stressed at an extended session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau which discussed the work of party, soviet and administrative organs in strengthening law and order and discipline in the republic in the first half of 1982 and tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Organizational and Political Work of Georgian SSR Party Organizations in Preparation for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation."

Summing up the results of the extended bureau session, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, stressed that the evaluation of the Georgian party organizations' work given in the CPSU Central Committee's July resolution constitutes support for positive processes and positive beginnings in our work. The resolution instructs us not to rest on our laurels, but to add to the best experience accumulated in recent years and combat shortcomings implacably.

In this connection it is particularly necessary to increase the leader's personal responsibility for all that happens in his department. First and foremost, this refers to ministry leaders. Unfortunately many leaders of republican rank, while displaying deep concern for economic indicators and the fulfillment of national economic plans, are apathetic about questions of strengthening general order, general discipline, in their ministries and departments. There must be concrete, personal responsibility for this.

The same applies to leaders of party organizations. It is a simple question of principle. Where smart operators and schemers are at work and a bribetaker may be an official, there is a weak party organization and the party raykom is working poorly.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze devoted particular attention to the problem of administrative organs' cadres as an important problem in the struggle to improve the moral, political and psychological climate in the republic. Instances of bribetaking, extortion and abuses of this system by individuals are causing serious concern. It is a matter of prime importance for all party and law enforcement organs to purge administrative organs of unworthy people who do not inspire trust. Order and purity cannot be imposed by dirty hands.

As in any educational work, in molding administrative organs' cadres it is important to use publicity in the discussion of topical problems and to be guided by broad public opinion. Administrative organs and city and rayon party organizations should make more active use of experience accumulated in the republic in the study of public opinion with respect to individual regional components and specific leaders. Especially as an institute for the study of public opinion has been operating for some years now under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This approach to the problem of cadre selection and education will certainly help increase the prestige of administrative organs and strengthen their influence.

The work of administrative organs requires a systematic approach now more than ever. Not for nothing has the question of preparation been raised. That is the only way to avoid complications in the operational situation in regions of the republic. For instance, just as we prepare actively for the tea harvest, so we should prepare intensively for the tourist season, beginning this work in good time, as early as May. After all, Georgia is a tourist republic, millions of vacationers visit us annually and of course, the "peak" falls in the summer months.

The public has a right to make the strictest demands on administrative organs in resolving urgent questions. Workers in the system must display greater independence and a more active, assertive approach.

KAZAKHSTAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC CRIMES

LD201102 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] A conference of senior officials from the Ministries of Internal Affairs, Justice, and Finance; the Supreme Court; the Kazakh Trade Union Council, the State Arbitration Board, the State Committee for Standards, the Kazakh Union of Consumer Cooperatives, and other departments in the republic, has been held at the Procuratorate of the Kazakh SSR. The meeting heard a report by Katsay, first deputy public prosecutor of the Kazakh SSR, on improving coordination between law enforcement and supervisory bodies in the struggle against pilfering, mismanagement, bookkeeping fraud and various breaches of state discipline.

The rapporteur and Dospelov, first deputy minister of internal affairs of the Kazakh SSR; Klebanov, deputy minister of health; and others who spoke stressed that coordination and cooperation between the above-mentioned bodies has grown stronger recently. They spoke of ways of further improving their important work. They noted the need for strict adherence to procedures for drawing up documents dealing with breaches of state discipline and economic legislation and for forwarding these materials to the Procuratorate.

LOCAL MINISTER IN CHUVASHSKAYA ASSR DISMISSED

WA201200 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 August 1982 publishes on page 3 a 350-word article by I. Prokopyev, first secretary of the Chuvashskiy CPSU Obkom, informing that N. Parfenov was dismissed from his post as minister of local industry of the Chuvashskaya ASSR in connection with mismanagement at the Cheboksarskiy automobile repair plant. The reasons cited for Parfenov's dismissal were his "wrong attitude to expressions of criticism, disregard for warnings from the party commission in charge of supervising administration, a compromising attitude toward plunderers of socialist property, bad management, and low quality production." The Chuvashskaya ASSR Council of Ministers and its former chairman, the article states, had recommended Parfenov to the ministerial post "without sufficient consideration of his business and moral-political qualities." The CPSU Obkom Bureau has charged the Cheboksarskiy Gorkom and Leninskiy Raykom to "raise the militancy" of the primary party organization at the automobile repair plant. Investigations into the situation at the plant are continuing, according to the article.

PRAVDA STRESSES UNIFIED NATURE OF USSR ECONOMY

PM191429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The National Economy -- A Unified Complex"]

[Excerpts] In the mature socialist society the unified national economic complex -- the material basis of the fraternal friendship of the USSR's peoples -- is developing successfully. The Communist Party has always attached and continues to attach great significance to the rapid growth of all republics and regions. "Our course," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "is to build up each republic's material and spiritual potential and at the same time its greatest possible utilization for the harmonious development of the whole country. We have secured truly historic achievements along this path."

Public socialist ownership of the means of production forms the basis of the unified national economic complex. The Soviet Union today is a mighty industrial power with highly mechanized agriculture and leading science and culture. Each republic's economy holds an important place in the social division of labor and makes an increasingly weighty contribution to the country's national wealth.

The organizational basis of the successful functioning of the entire national economic complex is the state plans for economic and social development -- long-term, 5-year and annual. As an expression of CPSU economic policy, state plans have been and remain a tremendous organizing and mobilizing force in the resolution of important economic and social tasks. New evidence of this is provided by the USSR Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, on whose implementation working people in all the union republics are working actively.

Our country's territory is made up of zones which differ sharply in terms of natural and climatic conditions. And only the correct, scientifically based siting of production forces and the comprehensive development of all republics taking account of the social division of labor make it possible to exploit natural wealth efficiently, use resources economically, develop settlements harmoniously and optimize transport communications between regions.

Much was done in this direction in the seventies. Large-scale work has been done to augment the production forces of western Siberia and eastern regions of the country, and the transformation of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone is under way. A fundamentally new feature in the siting of production potential was the creation of major territorial production complexes. They include the West Siberian, the South Yakutiya, the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, the South Tadzhik and others. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone the volume of production of industrial output in these complexes doubled. They accounted for all the unionwide growth in oil and gas extraction and a considerable part of the growth in electricity generation and iron ore and coal extraction.

The unified national economic complex not only ensures the aggregate might of the country as a whole, it makes it possible to develop each republic's economy at an accelerated rate on the basis of strengthening effective ties and mutual assistance. Here is one of the thousands of examples: In the years of the Great Patriotic War Soviet Belorussia lost more than half its national wealth and 2.2 million Soviet citizens died. But thanks to the fraternal republics' friendship and mutual assistance, with the whole country's assistance, Belorussia's industry reached its prewar levels in only 5 years, and then surpassed them many times over.

All the union republics are linked by millions of threads. Economic ties are strengthening and developing. Following the example of Moscow and Leningrad working people, socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the glorious jubilee has been launched widely. And -- and this is particularly important -- in labor collectives' pledges a special place is devoted to the precise fulfillment of interrepublic deliveries of output.

The task is to ensure that all economic and social tasks are resolved from a statewide standpoint and that there are no manifestations of local or departmental narrowmindedness here. This is the guarantee of the dynamic development of each republic and the country's national economic complex. It is also an essential requirement of a genuinely internationalist approach to the task.

In the recently adopted resolution on the organizational and political work of Georgian party organizations in preparation for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, the CPSU Central Committee called for greater persistence in ensuring that the party's course toward a primarily intensive path of economic development is embodied in practical deeds in all labor collectives. It is necessary to demonstrate still more widely the historical significance of the USSR's formation, the role of the working class and the CPSU in the international rallying of all our motherland's nations and ethnic groups and the successes achieved by each republic in the fraternal family of peoples.

The growing tasks of economic building require party committees to further improve the forms and methods of their activity. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of Communists and leadership cadres for the task entrusted to them and to strengthen the creative work style in every way. It is important to consistently cultivate a class approach to the assessment of historical facts, to come out actively against national narrowmindedness, to demonstrate socialism's historical advantages in a well-argued way and to resolutely rebuff bourgeois ideology, which is hostile to our system.

BRIEFS

ELECTROCHEMICAL POWER STATIONS -- Moscow August 19 TASS -- Soviet scientists have worked out a project for a fundamentally new power station. It will generate power on fuel elements electro-chemically. The advantages of such a process are immense: The fuel element efficiency may reach 80-85 percent. It has been suggested that coal be used as a fuel at the new-type power stations (their power will fluctuate from 500 to 3,000 megawatts). Synthetic gas will be produced from coal in gas generators and will be fed to the fuel elements. The idea of creating power stations on the fuel elements pursues three goals: To revert to coal, to make coal-based energetics efficient enough and at the same time ecologically pure -- since the electro-chemical "burning" of hydrogen in an oxygen atmosphere produces only water. [Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 19 Aug 82 LD]

DIRIGIBLES TO BE BUILT -- It has been decided to resume building dirigibles in the Soviet Union. In the initial stages these will be trial craft 70 meters long with a lifting capacity of 10 tons. Dirigibles can be used to install supports for high voltage power transmission lines and for other jobs. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Aug 82 LD]

GAS PUMPING MACHINE -- Novgorod, August 19 TASS -- Trials of a 25-megawatt gas pumping machine have been successfully completed here. The machine was built by the "Nevskiy Zavod" production amalgamation in Leningrad. These machines will pump natural gas from western Siberia to the European part of the USSR through a system of gas pipelines 1420 millimetres in diameter and under a pressure of 75-100 atmospheres. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 19 Aug 82 LD]

CSA REPORTS ADDITIONAL FIGURES ON HAYMAKING

LD192304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Here is a USSR CSA report: Forty-nine million tons of hay has been produced in the country -- 70 percent of the plan. Haymaking is continuing in individual areas of the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, and has been completed in the other republics. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are using all reserves in order to top up stocks of coarse fodder.

The most important of these reserves at the moment is the residue left after grain harvesting. The collection of these crop residues is not proceeding fast enough at the moment. Farms in Stavropolskiy Kray, the Kuban, the Don, Volgogradskaya Oblast and other oblasts in the Volga Valley are particularly behind. Mass storage of silage has begun in the southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus. Nearly 250 million tons of silage must be stockpiled in the country as a whole before the cold weather arrives. Nine union republics have overfulfilled the plan for the procurement of haylage. Uzbekistan, for example, has exceeded its plan for stockpiling haylage by 50 percent. Kirgiziya has overfulfilled the plan for the production of vitamin grass meal. In the country as a whole this work is also going better than last year.

More effective use is being made of machinery for the preparation of this valuable fodder in the Russian Federation. It is being successfully procured in Estonia and Lithuania.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON FODDER PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

PM190943 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 1

[N. Skorolupov "Agricultural Review": "Maintaining Fodder Procurement Efforts"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration information, by 9 August nearly 68 million hectares of sown and natural grasses had been cut on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises, 45.6 million tons of hay and 51.1 million tons of haylage had been procured and logged in, about 17 million tons of silage had been laid in, including 3.2 million tons of silage enriched with carbamide and other nitrogenous additives, and 4.8 million tons of grass meal and other artificially dehydrated green fodders had been produced.

The last month of summer is perhaps the most difficult for the fodder procurement workers. But it is also the most bountiful. On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes there are fine second and third growths of grass and a luxuriant aftermath on natural fodder land, and it is nearly time to harvest catch crops and repeat sowings. A fine harvest of corn -- the main silage crop -- is ripening. And assiduous use of plant residues when harvesting grain and vegetables offers great opportunities for swelling forage stocks. To promptly harvest and securely store all that has been grown in fields and meadows and to establish a solid stock of various types of high-quality fodder on every farm and in each livestock unit lays a secure foundation for an increase in the production of milk, meat and other items.

The competition leaders include the fodder procurement workers on many farms in the RSFSR, Belorussia and the Soviet Baltic republics who have fulfilled the hay and haylage plans. Our paper has already reported the labor victory of Moscow area kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which have procured more than 1 million tons of hay and the same amount of haylage. Although they have fulfilled their socialist pledges, mechanized detachments and links and industrial enterprise collectives are maintaining their efforts to swell forage stocks. Special attention is devoted to efficient work organization and close collaboration between all components of the harvest process. There are many similar examples of shock labor in other places.

RSFSR farms have laid in 23.3 million tons of hay, but this is only 65 percent of the plan. In the Central Region, hay procurements are particularly behindhand in Orlovskaya Oblast, where only 232,000 tons have been procured compared with the planned 400,000 tons.

Less than half the requisite amount of hay has been laid in by Chuvash kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Machine operators in Irkutskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts, Bashkirskaya ASSR and Stavropol'skiy Kray have fulfilled the plan by 1/3. There is even less hay on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the east Siberia region.

Farmers in Tambovskaya Oblast have laid in just over 4 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock for the forthcoming wintering period. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses are underestimating the value of progressive fodder procurement techniques. For example, about 6 percent of the hay has been obtained by the forced-air ventilation method, although the potential exists for obtaining more. Some farms are taking an inordinately long time to fill trenches with green material. As a result, the quality of the forage, especially haylage and grass meal, remains poor, even worse than last year.

Procurements are slow on farms in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Moldavia. Haylage stocks in Uzbekistan, Georgia, Turkmenia and other republics are nearly 25 percent less than last year. In the past week, hay stocks have increased by only 4.8 million tons -- 744,000 tons less than in the previous week. Haylage procurements were almost 1 million tons lower and there was a marked drop in the rate of laying in silage material.

Some leaders and specialists blame the lag on the changeable weather and frequent rain. On leading farms, countermeasures include flexible use of fodder procurement equipment and technology, ensuring high output by every harvesting unit and every truck, intensive utilization of forced-air ventilation and drying installations and the use of preservatives to minimize losses of nutrients in the procured forage. This is what fodder procurement workers on many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Belorussia are doing. On fine days they give priority to hay and haylage procurement, and in bad weather all efforts are concentrated on laying in silage. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the republic have fulfilled the hay plan by 76 percent. They have obtained nearly 700,000 tons more haylage than last year and 25 percent of the required silage has already been procured. Moreover, more than half of this fodder is enriched with carbamide and other nitrogenous additives.

RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhoses have also laid in much more silage than last year and there has been an increase in stocks of this fodder enriched with valuable additives. Whereas more than 50 percent of the planned ready silage has been obtained in Ivanovskaya Oblast, in neighboring Kostromskaya Oblast the plan has been fulfilled by only 27 percent, in Smolenskaya Oblast by 42 percent, and in neighboring Kaluzhskaya Oblast by 16 percent. One-fifth of the requisite quantity of silage has been procured on farms in the Volga-Vyatka Region. Major contributors here are the farmers of Kirovskaya Oblast, who have fulfilled the plan for laying in silage by 40 percent.

Farmers in Krymskaya, Poltavskaya, Lvovskaya and other oblasts are acting very correctly -- until the corn comes they are cutting for silage green material from natural fodder land, various grasses from roadsides and nonagricultural land. At first glance this is a minor reserve. But, by exploiting it, these oblasts have already procured 1/5 of the required quantity of this type of fodder.

Farms in Moldavia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia and some Central Asian republics are underestimating, as they have in previous years, an important method of enhancing the nutritional content of silage -- enrichment with carbamide and other nitrogenous additives. There is not yet a single ton of this fodder here.

Special attention should be paid to the experience of laying in mixed silage accumulated by leading farms in the Kuban and kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Central-Chernozem Region, which permits the more economical consumption of concentrated feed.

The urgent task of the day is to constantly maintain fodder procurement efforts. All opportunities for swelling forage stocks must be exploited on every kolkhoz and sovkhos and in every link and detachment.

RSFSR GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES FODDER PROBLEMS

PM191315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by unnamed special correspondent: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministry"]

[Text] At a session held on 9 August, the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined urgent questions of economic construction connected with nature conservation and fodder procurement. In particular, the following reports were heard:

On progress in fulfilling the targets envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Prevent Pollution of the Black and Azov Sea Basins" by Krasnodarskiy Krayispolkom Chairman N.Y. Golub; "On the Progress of Fodder Procurement on Tambovskaya Oblast's Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes," by Oblispolkom Chairman Ye. M. Podolskiy.

Examining the question of fodder procurement, the Presidium noted that, despite a certain amount of work carried out by soviet and agricultural organs and kolhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast, the existing favorable potential for considerably increasing fodder reserves is not being fully utilized and fodder procurement is being carried out without due intensity and organization.

As a result, by the start of August the plan for hay procurement had been fulfilled by only 37 percent, that for grass meal by 55 percent, that for silage by only 3 percent and that for cured hay by 97 percent. As a result, only 3.9 quintals of fodder units, or 23 percent of the plan, had been procured per standard head of livestock (excluding hogs and poultry).

The quality of the fodder, particularly cured hay and grass meal, still remains low and is worse than last year. This is a direct result of the underestimation of progressive fodder procurement techniques. For instance, only a little over 8 percent of the hay has been procured using the forced-air ventilation method. The situation is no better with regard to capital storage facilities for fodder. The extent of the provision of these facilities for hay and root crops is less than 1 percent, and for grass meal it is 11 percent. The poor fodder base and low fodder quality are considerably retarding the development of livestock raising.

The Presidium demanded that the Tambovskiy Oblispolkom and its production administration for agriculture eliminate the shortcomings and take urgent additional measures to increase the pace of fodder procurement and to make more productive use of fodder-harvesting equipment so as to ensure the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for the accumulation of fodder for public livestock raising and for livestock in the personal use of the population, utilizing additional resources for this purpose -- straw and chaff, beet tops, sunflower stems and heads and vegetable growing waste.

The Presidium session was conducted by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

SCIENTISTS DEVELOP 'BIOMASS' FODDER ADDITIVE

LD182328 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Leningrad August 18 TASS -- Protein microorganisms capable of doubling their mass 500 times faster than the most high-yielding agricultural crops have been proposed by Soviet scientists as a fodder product for cattle and poultry. They held a series of experiments involving the accelerated cultivation of such a biomass and using it as a feed additive for young livestock at farms near Leningrad. The test calves and poultry grew noticeably faster than the control group. The new product is rich in amino acids, proteins and microelements.

This was reported today to the 33rd Conference of the European Association of Livestock Breeding and evoked much interest among its participants. Among other problems the conference is studying questions of producing cheap and effective feeds.

SOYUZ T-7 LAUNCHED; CREW BEGINS RESEARCH PROGRAM

LD191930 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Under the programme of space exploration, the spaceship Soyuz T-7 was launched in the Soviet Union on August 19, 1982 at 21 hours 12 minutes Moscow time.

The spaceship is piloted by the crew: the ship's commander Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Colonel Leonid Popov, flight engineer Candidate of Technical Sciences Aleksandr Serebrov and Researcher-Cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya.

The flight's programme envisages the link-up of the ship Soyuz T-7 with the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5. The ship's crew -- Leonid Popov, Aleksandr Serebrov and Svetlana Savitskaya -- are to carry out a programme of scientific, technological and medical-biological research and experiments jointly with Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezhovoy and Valentin Lebedev who have been working on board the complex since May 14, 1982.

According to reports from the orbit and data of the medical control, Leonid Popov, Aleksandr Serebrov and Svetlana Savitskaya underwent normally the period of launching and transition to the state of weightlessness and are feeling well.

The crew of the spaceship started implementing the programme.

EMINENT PHYSICIST SAMUIL KORMER DIES SUDDENLY

PM180901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Samuil Borisovich Kormer from "A Group of Comrades": "In Memory of a Comrade"]

[Excerpt] The eminent Soviet scientist Samuil Borisovich Kormer, member of the CPSU since 1945, winner of Lenin and USSR State Prizes and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has died in his 60th year after a short, serious illness.

S.B. Kormer was born on 1 January 1923 to the family of an employee of the city of Kostyukovich in the Belorussian SSR. After graduating from the Dzerzhinskiy military engineering artillery academy in 1946, he devoted himself to scientific research work in the field of solid-state physics. S.B. Kormer was an eminent specialist in the sphere of high pressure physics, solid-state physics, optical quantum generators, their radiation's interaction with matter, and laser thermonuclear synthesis.

NEW UKRAINIAN GEOLOGY MINISTER APPOINTED

WA201230 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 30 July publishes on page 1 a decree of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium naming N.M. Gavrilenko minister of geology of the Ukrainian SSR.

LATE REPORT: SOYUZ T-7 PREPARES TO DOCK

LD201036 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 20 TASS -- By 12 hours Moscow time today, the Soviet spaceship Soyuz T-7 had made 10 orbits around the earth. Leonid Popov, Aleksandr Serebrov and Svetlana Savitskaya began their working day at noon. The cosmonauts set out from earth on Thursday.

During their radio communication sessions the cosmonauts reported to the mission control center that they continue preparing the spaceship Soyuz T-7 for a rapprochement with the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 in accordance with the programme.

The parameters of the flight path of the Soyuz T-7 after a correction are:

- maximum distance from the earth 280 km
- minimum distance from the earth 223 km
- the period of revolution 89.5 minutes
- the orbit's inclination 51.6 degrees

The orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 are preparing for a link-up with Soyuz T-7.

The flight of both spacecraft is taking place according to the programme.

All the five cosmonauts feel well.

AIR FORCE PERSONNEL SALUTED ON AIR FLEET DAY

Batekhin Praise

PM190921 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Col Gen Avn L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate: "The Homeland's Strong Wings"]

[Excerpts] This year our country's working people and servicemen-aviators, like all personnel of the valiant Soviet Armed Forces, are celebrating USSR Air Fleet Day in an atmosphere of high political and labor activeness and in the struggle to implement the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress and our party Central Committee's May (1982) plenum. They are approaching in monolithic cohesion the glorious jubilee of our multinational motherland -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

By long-established tradition on USSR Air Fleet Day our motherland honors military pilots and navigators, engineers and technicians, makers and creators of modern aviation equipment, Aeroflot workers, sportsmen of DOSAAF flying clubs and everyone who strengthens the defense might of the Soviet power by his selfless labor.

Our people have been living and working beneath peaceful skies for more than 37 years. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are doing everything to ensure conditions for the building of communism. The Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress is being persistently implemented. Our consistent policy of peace was evidenced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session, in which the Soviet Union pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This peace initiative has received the warm approval of honest people all over the planet. Unfortunately, the United States, true to its aggressive course, has not followed up this initiative.

Soviet servicemen, including airmen, are profoundly aware that our country's unilateral adoption of such a pledge makes tough demands on the further enhancement of the armed forces' combat readiness, on their technical equipment, the improvement of management and communication and the strengthening of the servicemen's moral and political training. "The effect of the factor of surprise must be reduced to a minimum," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, has emphasized, "so that the aggressor is not tempted to undertake a first use of nuclear weapons with impunity."

Thanks to the indefatigable concern of the party and the entire Soviet people, our armed forces are now a strong and harmonious combat organism in terms of their combat composition and organizational structure.

The air force is one of the branches of the armed forces. Today it is based on supersonic, high-altitude, all-weather missile-carrying aircraft equipped with powerful and diverse armaments, facilities for detecting the enemy and directing fire, modern onboard equipment and the latest navigation apparatus. Specialized and multirole variable-geometry aircraft VTOL flying apparatuses have been created. Equipped with the latest scientific and technical facilities, our aircraft are capable of successfully resolving the most complex combat tasks in any weather, by day or by night, in situations with all kinds of interference, both independently and in close cooperation with other categories of troops.

Our air force's strength lies not only in formidable combat hardware but primarily in people who have mastered that hardware and are infinitely devoted to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and our people.

The party shows indefatigable concern for training flying cadres and ensuring that officers fully meet modern demands and have strong ideological and theoretical tempering, professional training, a military outlook and high moral, political, combat and psychological qualities.

Bold, skillful and courageous fighters are fostered in the air force.

Last year's Zapad-81 exercises showed the enhanced air training of airmen, and the ability of commanders, staffs and political organs to lead units and subunits reliably and steadily and to organize the actions of aircraft in achieving air superiority and supporting ground forces.

While enhancing party influence on all aspects of life in air units, air force military councils, commanders, political organs and party organizations devote most attention to ideological education work with personnel. Party organizations persistently implement measures to reorganize ideological work in the spirit of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Here chief emphasis is placed on fostering in servicemen-aviators profound communist conviction, patriotism and socialist internationalism, and a sense of personal responsibility for enhancing combat readiness, vigilance, organization and discipline and for ensuring accident-free flights. The officers V. Sinyakov, Z. Ziganshin, L. Makarov, V. Maley, G. Filatov, B. Belokon and others have become capable organizers of party political work among the troops.

The Communists and all airmen in the air force perceived as the party's mandate the CPSU Central Committee's greetings message to the participants in the All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries, which was an important event in army and navy life.

The USSR Food Program adopted at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum has been warmly approved by servicemen-aviators. Many of them are doing shock work to assist rural workers to gather in the harvest.

Civil aviation workers, too, are worthily greeting USSR Air Fleet Day. Highly-skilled Aeroflot specialists are honorably resolving the diverse tasks which the national economy sets them. The all-union DOSAAF is implementing in practice Lenin's behests on preparing young people to defend the socialist homeland. The USSR DOSAAF makes a weighty contribution to the military-patriotic education of the young and to the development of technical sports -- which helps young people to prepare themselves comprehensively for military service.

Air force personnel are greeting USSR Air Fleet Day with new successes in improving air training and tactical skills. In the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation the multinational military collectives are seized with an ardent desire to fulfill with honor their pledges in the socialist competition under the motto "Reliably Defend the Soviet People's Peaceful Labor!" Loyal sons of the Soviet people are rallying around the Leninist party, and servicemen-aviators are standing vigilant and keen-eyed guard over the homeland's air borders.

Skorikov on 'Defense Might'

PM200845 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Marshal of Aviation G. Skorikov, chief of the Air Force main staff and first deputy commander-in-chief of the USSR Air Force, under the rubric "Today Is USSR Air Fleet Day": "Combat Wings"]

[Excerpt] The aggressiveness of the policy of imperialism, first and foremost U.S. imperialism, has sharply increased recently.

"Adventurism and a willingness to gamble with mankind's vital interests for its own selfish ends," it was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, "are particularly starkly revealed in the policy of imperialism's most aggressive circles." The United States and its NATO allies are bent on achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries and have embarked on an unprecedented buildup of military spending and military preparations.

Against this background, continuing their campaign for peace and to banish the threat of war, the CPSU and the Soviet Government are taking all the steps required for enhancing the country's defense capability and its armed forces' combat might. In the postwar period our air force has been qualitatively improved and transformed into a highly maneuverable and awesome branch of the armed forces. It is now equipped with the most up-to-date equipment and weaponry. Complex aviation weapons systems with excellent flying and technical characteristics form the backbone of its might. Soviet combat aircraft have acquired features such as an all-weather and round-the-clock operational capability and the ability to effectively penetrate the enemy's antiaircraft defense systems and attack deep behind his lines....

Tactical aircraft account for a large proportion of the total. They are capable of successfully engaging enemy airplanes and helicopters on the ground and in the air, providing support for ground troops and naval forces, and carrying out aerial reconnaissance. The army air arm, which is equipped with combat and transport helicopters and specialized aircraft, is playing an increasingly important role in providing air support for ground troops and backup for their combat operations. The potentialities of military transport aircraft have increased considerably.

Fighter aviation constitutes one of the basic and most highly maneuverable categories of troops and is designed to destroy assault aircraft, primarily on the distant approaches to the targets being protected.

Flying always has been, still is, and will continue to be an occupation for selfless people who are devoted to their duty to the last gasp. A pilot must always have exceptional composure and be prepared to perform feats of heroism based on bravery and precise calculation. Many examples could be cited but I will give just one. Flight Commander Captain Servey Arapov, who served in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, was this year posthumously awarded the Order of the Red Banner for gallantry in the performance of military duty. He risked his life to prevent his airplane from crash-landing in the vicinity of a German population center.